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DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



State Dept. review completed

For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

SATURDAY May 22nd, 1948.

The resignation of H.E. Mr Tuck,

The resignation of H.E. Mr Tuck is reported by Al Misri this morning. The Associated Press is quoted but the daily itself comments on the news by saying: "We learned through our own investigations that this resignation is connected with Truman's recognition of the mythical Jewish state. This recognition has angered the Ambassador and the two American universities in Cairo and Beirut as well as many of the American businessmen who have interests in the Middle East."

Palestine.
News and comments.

Akhbar El Yom, the important pro-government weekly, publishes an interesting article headlined "Fight optimism" in which it says: "Our biggest enemy is not the Zionist army, nor the fifth column, but over optimism. We must not be optimists. We must realise that our enemy is strong for he is allied to America, Russia, Canada, Yugoslavia, and Poland. We are not fighting a weak army. Our enemies fought in Stalingrad and Poland. They have munitions factories, modern inventions, and a great deal of money which they got from America, Russia, and other countries which have been reduced to subjection by the Jews. It is going to be a long and bitter fight. The way to victory will be covered with corpses and skulls. We must therefore expect black days before we emerge victorious. We must be prepared for surprises and sacrifices. With this spirit alone we may win the war".

"A nation of war".

Under the above headline, Akhbar El Yom writes: "Look at the Egyptians today. You see a new nation. There is a hero in every house and martyr in every village. Each one of us has a brother, son, or relative in the battlefield."

SATURDAY May 22nd, 1948.

Each one of us considers the battle of Palestine to be his own battle. Party strife and personal differences have disappeared. There is no longer competition over ministerial posts. The only competition there is, is over sacrifice. What a strange country! Only a few weeks there was nearly a revolution. The Police went on strike; the hospital male nurses were on strike; school teachers threatened to go on strike; every person was interested only in himself. Suddenly the miracle occurred. We became a new nation",----

Why the R.E.A.F. does not bomb Haifa.

Akhbar El Yom's correspondent in Beirut remarks that so far there have been no air-raids on Haifa by the R.E.A.F. He explains that the reason for this is that General Cunningham, former High Commissioner of Palestine, gave his word of honour to Azzam Pasha that the British troops stationed in Haifa would prevent the Jews from using the port for military purposes or for the landing of Jewish immigrants.

Other news.

Akhbar El Yom writes: "We learned that Pakistan and China would send armed forces to Palestine to fight alongside the Egyptian army. A similar movement for volunteering for service in Palestine is beginning to take place in Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, and the rest of the Islamic countries.

"Saudi troops wearing their own military uniforms were seen in the streets of Cairo, and were accorded a warm welcome by the Egyptians who saw them".

"His Majesty sent his troops in Palestine 16 tons of sweets, fruit, and chocolates worth LE 20,000".

The Egyptian postal administration decided to issue special stamps with the word Gaza printed on them to commemorate the entry of the Egyptian troops into that Palestinian town.

Britain sends a note to the British Dominions concerning Israel.

Al Misri reports that it learned "from foreign circles in Egypt" that the United Kingdom had sent a note to each of the British Dominions and Commonwealth of Nations explaining why it did not recognize the new State of Israel.

SATURDAY May 22nd, 1948.

America criticized by Al Kutla.

Since America recognized the government of Israel on May 15th, harsh comments on America's policy have been appearing daily in the Arabic press. This morning, Al Kutla publishes an article under the headline. "The policy of the U.S.A. and Truman's recognition of the Jewish State". It says: "We were not surprised at Truman's recognition of the mythical state of Israel, seeing that it is a well-known fact that American imperialism is violently opposed to Arab aspirations. America's recognition did not therefore come as a surprise. We expected it. Truman has abandoned the constructive policy of his predecessor, Roosevelt, and adopted in its place an imperialistic policy which threatens world peace. American finance is to-day controlled by some financiers who succeeded in persuading their country to adopt an imperialistic policy in the Middle East".

Al Kutla then goes on to say that America produces more goods than can be consumed by her population, and she therefore has to look for new markets. "For this reason, American businessmen wish to create disturbances abroad", reasons Al Kutla.

Al Kutla agitates against Egypt's Jews.

Al Kutla also writes: "Some people differentiate between the Zionists and the Jewish residents of the Arab countries. Some people maintain that Egyptian Jews are different from the Zionists who commit the most hideous crimes in Palestine. This is wrong. If an Egyptian Jew could look us in the face and claim that he does not hope that the Zionists win the war in Palestine, we would call him a liar. If he claims that he hopes the Hagganah will be defeated and Israel liquidated, we would reply: 'You say with your tongue what you do not believe in your heart'.

"We must not shut our eyes to these facts especially when we are at war with the Jews. Is it therefore wise to treat Egyptian Jews as we used to treat them before the war? We do not advocate restricting their freedom, but we do advocate the sequestration of Jewish money and business as we did with the Germans and Italians during the war".----

America cautions Arab countries
against molesting U.S. citizens.

The papers report that the U.S. Department of State has asked the American representatives to the Arab countries to caution the Arab governments against molesting U.S. Citizens because of race, creed, or colour. Al Kutla prints the news under the headline: "Foolishness!! America warns

- 4 -

SATURDAY May 22nd, 1948.

the Arab countries". There are no editorial comments, however.

The local political situation
and other local news.

Al Kutla reports: "Murtada Al Maraghy Boy, the Chief of the Public Security Department, is expected to be appointed Under-Secretary for Interior in place of Badawi Khalifa Pasha who was appointed Governor of Alexandria".

"Sabor Tantawi Boy, Mudir of Assiut, may take Maraghy Boy's place as head of the Public Security Department".

"Abdol Khalok Hassouna Pasha will take up his new duties as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on Monday May 24th. His predecessor, Kamel Abdol Raheem Boy, the now Egyptian Ambassador to Washington will go to America on June".

"The Egyptian government asked Egyptian Minister Bondari Pasha who is in Egypt at present on leave to return to his post immediately. The Pasha will retire in February, 1949".

Al Kutla says the Sudanisation agreement may be signed at Zaafaran Palace in the near future.

Al Kutla reports that the British and Egyptian government have reached an agreement concerning the Sudanisation project and that the agreement will be signed at Zaafaran Palace in the near future. It quotes Al Mokattam of May 21st as saying that Taha Al Sayed Nasr Boy, the Under-Secretary for the Sudan, went to Zaafaran Palace to inspect its rooms, and concludes that Nasr Boy must have been inspecting the Palace in preparation for the ceremony of signing the agreement.

Akhbar El Yom hints at the probability of an Anglo-Egyptian agreement by saying: "Anglo-Egyptian relations are expected to enter a new phase to the better."

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

WEEK-END PAPERS.

SATURDAY Evening May 22nd, 1948

SUNDAY Morning May 23rd, 1948

MONDAY Morning May 24th, 1948.

SATURDAY Evening May 22nd, 1948.

Mr Ambassador's resignation given
wide publicity by the Arabic press.

With the exception of one or two important stories which will be mentioned later, this Review will be devoted to translations of comments concerning H.E. Mr Tuck's resignation, seeing that nearly every Arabic newspaper in Egypt devotes several columns to the story which is given special prominence by the press.

Al Balagh publishes the story in the front page under a headline which occupies the width of three columns. It may be noted in this connection that the Arabic newspapers publish local news as a rule in Page 2 or 4, and report local events in the front page only if they are of exceptional interest. Al Balagh's headline reads: "America's Ambassador resigns because of Truman's recognition of the State of Israel". The daily then goes on to say:

"At 7 O'clock in the morning of May 15th, that is on the day the British Mandate in Palestine expired, the telephone rang at the home of Mr Pinkney Tuck, the former American Ambassador in Egypt. Everybody was asleep at this early hour of the morning, as the Ambassador had been working in his office the night before until a late hour. The telephone kept ringing and Mr Tuck woke up asking himself: 'Who can be phoning so persistently at this early hour?'. But the bell went on ringing while the Ambassador was on his way to the telephone. He reached it and lifted the receiver to his ear to hear a voice saying: 'Why did you not tell us that our government was going to recognize the State of Israel?'. The Ambassador was only half awake and did not catch the significance of the question. He asked: 'What are you saying?', and the party on the other end repeated the question.

- 2 -

SATURDAY Evening May 22nd, 1948.

The Ambassador then understood the literal meaning of the question but did not understand why it was put to him.... Why did he not tell..... Can it be that the government has recognized Israel? This is the question which leaped to Mr Tuck's head and he put it to the person on the other end of the line. The Ambassador put down the receiver completely bewildered. The other person was also surprised. Mr Tuck walked one or two steps away from the telephone, but he heard it ring again. He hesitated and walked back to it, lifted the receiver and heard someone put the same question to him. The Ambassador left the telephone and asked for the morning papers. The doubt became a certainty. President Truman has recognized the mythical state of Israel two minutes after it was proclaimed by the Jews. The Ambassador had no knowledge of the intentions of the President of the United States or the policy of his government.

"The telephone kept ringing at the Ambassador's home and at the Embassy, and tens of people kept asking about America's attitude and expressing surprise at the Ambassador's position who did not know anything about his government's action. The Ambassador felt very embarrassed and exceedingly angry. He sent a cable to America asking for an explanation. The reply was definite. "The President and Mr Marshall took this decision and nobody, not even the closest advisors of the President, know of it". This was another blow to the Ambassador. The American community in Egypt acted. The Council of the American University met and sent a cable to President Truman protesting against his recognition of the mythical State of Israel and saying that the American Community in Egypt was very insulted by such recognition. The President of the American University in Beirut also sent a cable to President Truman saying that his decision was dictatorial and dangerous.

"All this increased the embarrassment of the American Ambassador in Egypt who represents his country in this important part of the Middle East and who cemented his relations with the big personalities in this great country of ours in his own name and in the name of his country. The Ambassador thought of resigning. He did not hesitate. He sent his resignation to the President of the United States of America and considered his resignation to be effective on that same day. Truman and Marshall understood, and the American President accepted the resignation and started looking for a man to succeed Mr Tuck in this vitally important post.

"This is the story of Mr Tuck's resignation. But there is something else we would like to say. We know that there are such things as manhood, courage, and justice, and

7 3 7

SATURDAY Evening May 22nd, 1948.

that when a man's heart is filled with these qualities, nothing will stand in the way of his sticking to them, not even the glamour of posts or the fear from chiefs. This is real democracy. Mr Tuck was a good friend of Egypt. We appreciate his qualities of truth, justice, and courage. We salute him".

Al Balagh then goes on to report that H.E. Mr Tuck called on H.E. the Prime Minister, and quotes him as saying to its reporter: "Yes I have resigned. I am indeed sorry to leave Egypt after I spent four years in it during which I established good personal relations with Egypt's leaders. I shall always cherish my memories of Egypt and her great King and wish this wonderful nation and its great King every happiness and prosperity".

Al Mokattam's story.

Under the headline "The resignation of the American Ambassador and what is said about it", Al Mokattam, the independent evening daily, writes: "It was declared in Washington last night that Mr Pinkney Tuck, America's Ambassador in Cairo, had submitted his resignation to President Truman who accepted it. Our political correspondent learned that this resignation was due to personal reasons. We understand, however, from conversations here and there that His Excellency has resigned in protest against Mr Truman's recognition of the State of Israel which took place inspite of Mr Tuck's reports which he had sent to his government and in which he warned against falling for Zionist propaganda. Mr Truman's decision was therefore a surprise to His Excellency Mr Tuck, the diplomat who is conversant with Middle East Affairs.

"It is understood that His Excellency will not make public the reasons for his resignation so that he may not put his government in an embarrassing situation, although he admitted in his resignation that he was resigning for personal reason which he could no longer ignore".

The paper then goes on to refer to Mr Ambassador's meeting with the P.M. which took place yesterday.

Al Zaman's story.

Al Zaman writes: "Mr Tuck's resignation was well received in Arab circles, and it was truly appreciated by the Egyptian public. It is interesting to note that Mr Pinkney Tuck has kept his resignation a secret from his closest friends among the members of the American Community and the Embassy officials".

SUNDAY May 23rd, 1948.

Mr Ambassador's resignation
Press comments.

Al Misri proudly announces that it scooped all papers yesterday by publishing Mr Tuck's resignation, and goes on to say that His Excellency called on the Prime Minister and made a statement to the press to the effect that his resignation was for personal reasons.

The daily comments on the story by saying: "We learned that His Excellency had assured the responsible Egyptian officials that his country would not recognize Israel. He gave this assurance on the strength of the information he had and because he believed that the White House and the State Department would not take any decision on this question without first consulting him, he who is the most senior American diplomat in the whole of the Middle East and therefore has every right to expect to be consulted on these very important questions. But President Harry Truman sprang the big surprise and recognized Israel eleven minutes after it was born without consulting his Ambassador in Egypt, thereby disregarding completely the interests of the Americans in the Middle East.

"In view of the attitude adopted by Mr Truman and the Middle East, His Excellency decided to resign. The American Ambassador refused to comment on his resignation because he holds the views that any comment on this resignation is unbecoming and contrary to the traditions of the American diplomatic service". Al Misri concludes the story by giving a short history of Mr Tuck's diplomatic career.

Al Ikhwan's story.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun quotes the U.S.I.S. at length and then goes on to say: "The Ambassador refused to say anything about the contents of the official text of his letter of resignation, but it is understood that this resignation was a protest against Truman's recognition of what he called the State of Israel".

Al Assas' story.

Al Assas, Nokrashi Pasha's mouthpiece, is the only paper in the country which does not comment on Mr Tuck's resignation. It merely reports the news and refers to His Excellency's visit to the P.M. The story is given the headline: "The American Ambassador is sorry to leave Egypt".

Sawt Al Umma's story.

Under the headline: "The reasons for the resignation of the American Ambassador and the text of Truman's reply accepting it. Truman's recognition of the mythical state of

- 5 -

SUNDAY May 23rd, 1948.

Israel, 36 hours after Mr Tuck informed the Egyptian government that his country was not going to recognize it, takes His Excellency by surprise", Sawt Al Umma refers to Mr Tuck's visit to the P.M. and his statement to the press in which he said that he was sorry to leave Egypt, and then goes on to say: "Our reporter at the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs learned that the resignation of His Excellency Mr Pinkney Tuck was due to his disapproval of the "principles" adopted by President Truman in connection with the Palestinian question. His Excellency held a different view from the one held by Truman who recognized the mythical state of Israel ten minutes after it was born. It was learned yesterday in diplomatic circles that the Ambassador had informed the Egyptian government that his government would not recognize the Zionist state. Thirty six hours barely passed since he gave this assurance to the Egyptians, before Mr Truman surprised the Ambassador by recognizing the new state".

The daily then goes on to print President Truman's reply to Mr Ambassador, and concludes by saying: "Although the Ambassador refused to say anything more than what is contained in the official text of his resignation, as any explanation to this resignation would be contrary to the traditions of the American diplomatic service, foreign circles interpret it as the resignation of a man who has the courage of his convictions".

Al Ahram's story.

Al Ahram seems unable to make up its mind whether to impress on its readers that the Ambassador's resignation was for personal reasons or due to Mr Truman's attitude towards the Palestinian question.

The daily begins the story by saying that Nokrashi Pasha has told its reporter that Mr Tuck had informed him that he had resigned for personal reasons and that he was sorry about the comments which were published by the morning press (May 22nd) concerning his resignation. The paper also quotes the Ambassador as making the same statement to its reporter, and then concludes by saying: "It is known that Mr Pinkney Tuck has intimated his desire a few months ago to resign his post. It is likely that the American government did not seek his opinion before recognizing the new mythical state, as the few minutes which passed between the time the state was proclaimed by the Zionists and the time it was recognized by Mr Truman did not allow for any consultations. America's Ambassadors and representatives in the Arab countries sent several reports on various occasions to their government in which they referred to the dangers to which America's reputation and interests in the Arab countries might be exposed if America supported Zionism.

- 6 -

SUNDAY May 23rd, 1948.

"No doubt, all the Egyptians feel deep sorrow at Mr Tuck's resignation, whatever its reasons may be. He resided in this country for a period during which he established friendly relations with many Egyptians. They bid him good-bye with heavy hearts, and wish him happy life and good luck.

Al Ahram reports protests from several American institutions in Egypt against Mr Truman's recognition of Israel.

Al Ahram reports that Dr Alder, Secretary of the American Mission in Egypt has cabled a protest to President Truman against America's policy towards Palestine. The daily also publishes the text of a letter sent by the dean of the American Mission college for girls in Cairo to the American Mission in which she expressed disapproval of the American government's policy concerning Palestine. Al Ahram also says that American businessmen in Egypt have signed a note addressed to President Truman in which they protested in strong terms against his recognition of Israel. A large number of American residents have signed the protest on May 22nd, and the rest of the members of the American Community in Egypt will sign it to-day (May 23rd), says Al Ahram.

Al Ahram also reports that Mmo Siza Nibrawi, Secretary General of the feminists Union, has given the American Embassy in Cairo a copy of a protest which was made by the Union in question against American policy in Palestine.

Press campaign against the Jews of Egypt.

Last night's Al Balagh (May 22nd) and this morning's Sawt Al Umma (both Wafdists) agitate against Egypt's Jews. Al Balagh remarks that the director of the budget department at the Ministry of Finance is a Jew and should be dismissed from the service of the Egyptian government. It also publishes another editorial headlined: "Egypt's Jews. Are they really Egyptians?" The contents of the article may be surmised from the headline.

Sawt Al Umma addresses an open letter to Egyptian Jews in which it says that they are pro-Zionists at heart.

- 7 -

SUNDAY May 23rd, 1948.

Discussions concerning the Sudani-
sation project are nearly completed, says
Al Misri.

Al Misri gives special prominence to a report that the discussions between Khashaba Pasha and H.E. Sir Ronald Campbell are nearly completed and that an agreement is expected to be signed in the near future. The daily does not give details about the alleged agreement, but it says that the British insist that the Status quo in the Sudan should be respected by both parties, although the Egyptians are granted equal share in the administration of that country.

- 8 -

MONDAY May 24th, 1948.

Torman.

Al Hawadith, an unpopular pro-government weekly, publishes a short poem concerning President Truman in which it calls him "Stupid" and "mad". The weekly changed the President's name to "Torman" deliberately. "Tor" in Arabic means "bull" and Egyptians use this word in describing a stupid man. The poem reads something like this:

America's glorious history has been made black by you, madman. The Zionists bribed you, Torman, and fed you until you became so fat that your eyes could not see the knife which the Zionists had ready for you. The Zionists are dirty dogs and you are a bull.-----

"Let them recognize Israel".

Under the above heading, Al Zaman of May 23rd (an evening paper) publishes an interesting article in which it says: "What do we care about Truman's recognition of Israel? What do we care about Russia's recognition? Israel cannot exist for ever on the support of America's bayonets and Russia's tanks. By the grace of God, the Arabs will win the fight".-----

"Thank God the Security Council rejected the American proposal".-
Khashaba Pasha.

Al Misri reports that Minister of Foreign Affairs Khashaba Pasha made the above mentioned statement to the press yesterday to the Security Council's "cease-fire within 36 hours".

Al Misri comments on the Security Council's order to cease fire by saying that the U.S.A. is conspiring with other "slaves of the Zionists against the Arabs". It expresses pleasure at the defeat of America's proposal to the Security Council and adds that it did not know what would be the attitude of the Arab countries towards the adopted British proposal. It concludes by saying that the Arabs must not stop fighting before they defeat the Jews.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

WEDNESDAY May 26th, 1948.

The resignation of H.E. Mr Tuck.

There have been no comments in the Arabic Press on Mr Ambassador's resignation since May 23rd, but this morning three newspapers return to the same subject.

Under the headline "America's Ambassador did not resign because of Palestine but because of his daughter", Akher Sa'a, the pro-government weekly writes: "We learned that there was no truth in the report published by all the Egyptian newspapers that the American Ambassador had resigned office in protest against Truman's policy in Palestine. The truth of the matter is that he resigned for personal reasons. His married daughter is in Switzerland, and he and his wife wish to be near her. His Excellency informed the Egyptian government officially that he did not resign because of Palestine, and protested against the allegations of the Egyptian newspapers concerning his resignation which were completely untrue".

Al Misri's story.

Under the headline: "Who is the candidate for the post of American Ambassador", Al Misri writes: "Al Misri learned that the candidate for the post of American Ambassador in Egypt in succession to Mr Pinkney Tuck who resigned because of President Truman's recognition of the mythical state of Israel is Mr Wadsworth, the American Minister in Iraq. Mr Wadsworth knows the Arab countries well, for he resided among the Arabs for a long time, and got to understand them and be acquainted with their aspirations. Many a time he was the object of bitter attacks by the Zionists.

"It is expected that the Zionists will violently object to his appointment and use all their influence to prevent President Truman from appointing him in this post".

- 2 -

WEDNESDAY May 26th, 1948.

Al Ahram's story.

Under the headline: "The American Ambassador and the question of the recognition of the mythical state", Al Ahram's correspondent in Washington quotes a State Department spokesman as saying that there is no truth in the reports that H.E. Mr Pinkney Tuck has resigned because of President Truman's recognition of Israel. The spokesman said that Mr Tuck had intimated his desire to resign two or three months ago to occupy a remunerative post in one of the industrial firms.

U.N. Cease-fire order. News and press comments.

Al Ahram says that the Egyptian government has sent to Mr Trygve Lie its reply to the Security Council's cease fire request, and that the text of the reply will be made public as soon as it is ascertained that it has reached Mr Lie. The paper then goes on to say that in its reply, the Egyptian government said that it could not comply with the request of the Security Council to cease fighting in Palestine because of the following reasons: The Egyptian armed forces invaded Palestine for the sole purpose of restoring peace and order. The government would have liked to agree to the Security Council's request, only it believes that by agreeing to cease fighting, the Zionist gangs will have the chance to arm themselves better than they are armed at present and let more immigrants into Palestine. Moreover, said the Egyptian government, the Arab countries adjoining Palestine will always be in danger of Zionist aggression if the fight is called off now.

Al Ahram's Amman correspondent says that Lebanese P.M. Riad Al Solh Bey, Azzam Pasha, Fawzy Al Molky Pasha, Ahmed Al Rawy Pasha, Syrian Minister of Interior Mohsin Al Barazi, Egyptian Ambassador to Washington Kamel Abdel Rahoon Bey, and the Iraqi Regent have arrived in Amman to confer with King Abdullah about U.N.O's cease-fire request. The correspondent also says that King Abdullah has told him that he refused to stop the fight "as to stop the fight now would be a dishonourable act".

Al Misri publishes the following story: Amman May 25 (A.N.A.) - The Arab League Political Committee met today to study the cease-fire proposal of the Security Council. Those present were: Riad El-Solh Bey (Lebanese Prime Minister), Towfik Abdoulhoda Pasha (Transjordanian Prime Minister), Dr. Mohsen el-Barazy (Syrian Minister of the Interior), Dr. Fawzy el-Molky Pasha (Transjordanian Foreign Minister),

WEDNESDAY May 26th, 1948.

Ahmed el-Rawy Pasha (Iraqi Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Mohamed Yassin Bey (Egyptian Minister) and Abdul-rahman Azzam Pasha (Secretary-General of the Arab League).

Although no official statement was made immediately after the meeting, a message from Damascus says that well-informed circles there believe that it has been decided that the cease-fire order will be obeyed by the Arabs only under the following conditions:

- 1 - That the Partition Plan be cancelled; and
- 2 - That the so-called Jewish State will be disbanded.

A senior official added that a further condition would be the handing over of all Jewish arms to the Arab League and that Jewish armament factories should be demolished or handed over to the League.

Sawt Al Umma's story.

Sawt Al Umma has a different story to tell. It says that the reply of the Arab governments will be formulated on the following lines:

- 1 - The Arab countries do not reject the cease-fire request.
- 2 - The proposals submitted by the Arab countries in the past offered the best solution to the Palestinian question.
- 3 - The Arab countries are prepared to submit to the Security Council fresh proposals for solving the Palestinian question.
- 4 - The Arab governments again emphasize that their armed forces entered Palestine only to establish peace and order.
- 5 - Jewish immigration must be stopped completely.
- 6 - The Arab armies will remain in Palestine until the situation is made clearer.
- 7 - The Arab countries insist on the preservation of the Arabism of Palestine and on the non-recognition of Israel.
- 8 - The Arab countries can guarantee that any decision they may take concerning the cease-fire request will be respected, but there is no guarantee that the Zionist terrorists will respect a truce.

Sheikh Hassan Al Banna urges
Arab monarchs and rulers to turn down
the cease-fire request.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun publishes the text of a series of cables sent by Sheikh Hassan Al Banna, the leader of the Moslem Brotherhood Society, to King Farouk, King Ibn Saud, King Abdullah, the Syrian and Lebanese Presidents, the Iraqi Regent, and Azzam Pasha, in which he urged them to reject the U.N. Cease-fire request. It is interesting to note that contrary to established Arab traditions Sheikh Hassan Al Banna addressed himself directly to the Arab Kings and Presidents instead of requesting the chiefs of the Royal Cabinets to bring his message to the notice of their majesties.

WEDNESDAY May 26th, 1948.

In his cable to the Egyptian King, the Sheikh says: "At a time when the Zionists and their supporters at the United Nations are attempting to trick the Arabs in the name of a truce, the Moslem Brothers appeal to your Majesty in the name of the Arab and Islamic countries to reject categorically the proposed truce and to continue Al Jihad until the Zionists are punished for their wicked crimes and Palestine remains Arab for ever. May God support your Majesty and your victorious army". The Sheikh then signs the cable "Hassan Al Banna" without the traditional words: Your most humble and loyal subject".... etc.

Agitation against Egypt's Jews.

The Arabic press continues to agitate against Egypt's Jews. Alkher Sa'a, the pro-government weekly, publishes an article under the headline "The thugs" in which it says: "Egypt to-day faces a bitter fact. While she is fighting Zionism outside Egyptian territory, she stands with hands tied before the Zionist danger inside her territory. It is no longer a secret that Egypt's Jews support Zionism, and that the General Headquarters of the Zionist gangs is not at Tel-Aviv but at Cairo. It was with the money of Egypt's Jews that the Zionists of Palestine bought their tanks and built their strongholds. When the Egyptian army entered Palestine, all the Egyptians hastened to do their bit for the war effort except the Jews. Unfortunately Egypt's Jews are protected by Egyptian Pashas who occupy seats in the boards of directors of Jewish firms. These Pashas are in effect thugs who collect "protection money" from the Jews in the form of posts in Jewish firms. It is time we got rid of those thugs",---

The same weekly says that "the strange attitude" adopted by Egypt's Jews towards the Palestinian question may induce the Egyptian government to put them under arrest and try them for high treason.

Al Tabi, the well-known journalist who criticized Egypt's Jews and the Grand Rabbi in an editorial in Alkher Sa'a last week, resumes his attack on Egypt's Jews in this week's issue. The article is headlined: "Egypt's Jews. Another word" and bears the same meaning as last week's article (See the Review of May 19th).

Al Misri prefers to agitate against the Jews in the form of news instead of editorials. It publishes this morning under a screaming headline a report that the Egyptian police arrested a Jewish company director and six Jewish employees of the same company because the gentlemen were caught collecting money for the Zionists of Palestine.

WEDNESDAY May 26th, 1948.

Sawt Al Umma proffers frontal attack . It publishes an editorial inside a box, headlined "The Jews continue to challenge our feelings" in which it blames the Jews of Egypt for failing to contribute money in aid of the Egyptian campaign in Palestine. It concludes the article by urging the government to sequester Jewish property.

Egyptian heroism in Palestine.
Another Sergeant York.

The Arabic press devotes maximum space to stories concerning heroic feats by Egyptian soldiers in Palestine. According to Akhor Sa'a, Egypt has produced a Sergeant York. An Egyptian soldier who was wounded in Palestine and brought to Egypt for treatment told the magazine that in an attack on enemy lines he had killed single-handed one hundred Jewish soldiers.

Under-Secretary for Justice resigns.

Al Misri reports that Abdel Latif Ghorbal Bey, Under-Secretary for Justice, resigned his post to become Chairman of the board of directors of a certain firm.

Have the British struck oil
in Libya.

Under the above headline, Al Misri publishes a message from its correspondent in Tripolitania in which he says that the British have struck oil in Libya. The article also attacks in bitter terms the British administration in Libya, although no specific accusations are made.

Sultan's appeal for Moroccan Jews.

Al Ahram: London May 25 (A.N.A) - According to the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, the Sultan of Morocco has issued an appeal to his people not to molest Moroccan Jews, but at the same time he stated that he is "in full communion of thought and heart with the Arab sovereigns".

The Sultan said that the Arab sovereigns "nourish no evil design with regard to the Jews", and "they have begun to fight only after the failure of their attempts to convince the Jews of the need to give up the idea of seizing the Holy Land".

Declaring that Moroccan Jews had dwelt there for centuries and had shown their devotion to the Moroccan throne, the Sultan added: "They are entirely different from the homeless Jews who have gone to Palestine to seize the country unjustly and arbitrarily."

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MORNING PAPERS.

THURSDAY May 27th, 1948.

"America's partiality to the Jews
of Palestine receives a new blow".

Under the above headline, Al Misri publishes the following story written by its Washington correspondent: "No sooner has the excitement caused by the resignation of the American Ambassador in Cairo and the protests of the two American Universities in Egypt and Lebanon subsided, than a new incident took place which caused a bigger stir. Major General John Hildring resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Palestine affairs. It is said that the General told the press that he had resigned for health reasons, but I learned that he and other senior officials and officers had been and still are opposed to President Truman's partiality to the Jews. This blow is made stronger by the fact that the General was until recently pro-Jewish and in favour of sending munitions to the Jews. But when he saw the dangerous position of the Jews, the speed of the Arab armies, and the determination of the Arabs to fight to the end, he realised that America's persistence in her present policy was very harmful to her".

Palestine. Two top stories of the day.

It is difficult to say which is the top story of the day: Arab rejection of the Security Council's cease-fire order, or the Egyptian Ministry of Defence's communiqué that "Two Zionists were arrested near the Egyptian military camp at Gaza. When cross-examined they declared that they had been ordered by the commandant of the Dorot settlement to pollute the water used by the Egyptian Army by dropping typhoid and dysentery bacilli.

They admitted having dropped microbes in a well east of Gaza. Both signed a confession."

- 2 -

THURSDAY May 27th, 1948.

Both stories are given wide publicity by the Arabic press and both are published under screaming headlines. The news must have reached the Arabic newspapers too late for comment, however, seeing that only Al Ikhwan and Al Assas printed short editorial comments.

Under the headline: "May Allah bless you", Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun writes: "Thank God for inspiring the responsible Arabs to respect the will of the people and reject the Security Council's cease-fire request. Our leaders have reacted properly to the call of honour, freedom and justice. We do not care what the reaction of the Security Council will be concerning this refusal. The Arabs have satisfied their conscience and God is with them. Let blind brutal force do as it pleases. We are prepared to face what the future may bring".

Al Assas, Nokrashi Pasha's mouthpiece, prints the news concerning the Zionist attempt to pollute the Gaza water supply under the headline: "Even the war of microbes! These are the criminals who were recognized by Truman". The paper then goes on to print the official communiqué of the Ministry of Defence concerning the subject, and concludes by informing its readers that the Egyptian Government has decided to bring this incident to the notice of the Security Council and world health organisations.

Other stories publicised by the Arabic press.

The following stories receive moderate publicity in this morning's press:

Truman: Arabs' enemy No. 1

Damascus May 26 (A.N.A.) - "By his recognition on the Zionist so-called state and his intrigue, President Truman is fast becoming the Arabs' Enemy No.1", declares al-Alam today, which adds: "But his policy will do more harm to the Americans themselves than to the Arabs". The paper then demands the cancellation of American oil concessions.

Pakistan not to recognize Israel.

Karachi May 26 (A.N.A.) - The Pakistan Parliament today unanimously carried a resolution recording "strong condemnation of Jewish aggression in Palestine which has continued under the protection of the mandate for over a quarter of a century and has culminated in the proclamation of a so-called State of Israel".

The resolution called upon the Government not to accord any kind of recognition to the so-called State of Israel and to oppose every attempt that may be made to have "this

THURSDAY May 27th, 1948.

fiction masquerading as a State" admitted as a member of U.N.O.
"Such a step would constitute a breach in the Charter of U.N.O. and would be a direct threat to international peace", the resolution added.

Furthermore, the resolution requested the Pakistan Government to convey to the Arab League and the Palestine Arabs, the deep sympathy of the people of Pakistan, with their struggle in the cause of justice and peace.

Speaking for forty minutes on the motion, Sir Zaf-rullah Khan, Foreign Minister, maintained that the U.N.O. Charter made no provision for the admission of a state without legally defined boundaries. For similar reasons he urged that Pakistan should abstain from recognising Israel.

If U.S. imposes sanctions, Arabs
will cancel oil concessions.

Damascus May 26 (A.N.A) - If America attempted to impose economic sanctions on the Arab States, the Arabs would retaliate by cancelling U.S. oil concessions, an official source told the A.N.A. today.

In any case, this American threat was merely part of a war of nerves in the service of the Jews, he said. The Middle East could, with full co-operation, provide all its own needs and could easily dispense with American products. If America lifted its arms embargo it would be responsible for bringing about a Third World War.

Eastern Jews among Haganah P.O.W's.

Damascus May 26 (A.N.A) - It is reported that a number of Eastern Jews have been detected among Haganah prisoners-of-war. They will be sent to their respective countries of origin to be tried for treason.

The Shoikh of Pakistan sends special
representative to Egypt.

Al Kutla reports that Shoikh Abdol Monem Al Adawy, special representative of the Grand Shoikh of Islam in Pakistan, arrived in Cairo yesterday by plane to hand His Majesty and the Rector of Al Azhar letters from the Grand Shoikh, and also to hand the Egyptian Minister of Education a letter from Pakistan's Minister of Education. Al Adawy told Al Kutla that 500,000 Moslems took part in a monster demonstration in Pakistan on May 21st in support of the Arabs of Palestine, and that a large sum of money had been collected in aid of the Arab campaign in Palestine. He also told the paper that Al Sayed Radawy, a religious leader at Haidar Abad intimated his readiness to send 10,000 Moslem volunteers to Palestine to fight the Jews.

THURSDAY May 27th, 1948.

Al Kutla says beware of the Jews,
Americans, Russians, and British.

Under the headline: "Jews are Jews", Al Kutla writes: "We were asked yesterday: What type of a Jew do you warn the Egyptians against? We replied: The Jews everywhere in the world. We also say: Beware of the Jews once, the Russians and Americans twice, and the British a thousand times. The reasons for our warning against the Jews, Russians and Americans are too obvious to state here. As for the British, we all know that they gave the Jews the opportunity to gain a foothold in Palestine. They persecuted the Arabs of Palestine, allowed thousands of Jews to enter Palestine during the war, prevented the Arab League from putting the Bloudan secret resolutions into effect, closed their eyes to the gigantic Jewish military preparations in Palestine, and gave Haifa to the Jews as a present".----

Jewish arrests publicised.

Every Arabic newspaper in the country devotes 2, 3, and even 4 columns to stories concerning the detention of Jews by the Egyptian authorities. Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun expresses pleasure in its editorial at the arrest of the Jewish manager of the Commercial Loan Company, a certain Mr Chalom, and seven of his employees on a charge of purchasing land from the Arabs of Palestine and selling it to the Zionists. The paper headlines the story "Scorpions and snakes".

Al Assas reports that seventeen Jewish homes at Maadi were searched by the police yesterday and some papers written in Hebrew were confiscated. Several Egyptians who are known for their pro-Communist activities were also arrested by the police, says Al Assas.

Al Ahram reports that a Jew was arrested near Kasr El Nil Barracks because "he looked as if he was up to something". Two other Jews were arrested while taking photographs of Cairo (main railway station).

President of the National party
cables Mr Truman and Mr Bideault.

Al Ahram reports that Hafez Ramadan Pasha, leader of Al Watany (National) party sent a cable to President Truman

- 5 -

THURSDAY May 27th, 1948.

in which he accused him pointedly that he put his own interests before his country's. "We complain to America's public opinion about your blind policy", said the Pasha in his cable.

The same paper reports that Ramadan Pasha sent a cable to Mr Gorge Bidault, French Foreign Minister, in which he said that France's attitude at the Security Council towards Palestine, distressed the Arabs.

Libyan leader makes a statement
to Al Misri.

Al Misri reports that Al Sayed Ibrahim Ibn Shaban, a noted Libyan leader arrived in Cairo yesterday and told its reporter that the economic situation in his country was very bad indeed, and that it had not rained in Libya for two years with the result that the crops were poor and the country was facing famine. Yet the Libyans are very interested in the Palestinian affair and a group of Libyan volunteers are at present fighting in Palestine, added Ibn Shaban. More volunteers are also on their way to Palestine.

Azzam Pasha makes a statement.

Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League is back in Cairo. He told Al Misri that the Arab League's political Committee had decided to reject the U.N.'s ceasefire request. He added that he was sure of Arab victory.

King Abdullah and the Maronite
Patriarch exchange gifts.

Al Misri publishes a highly interesting story to the effect that King Abdullah of Transjordan presented Arceada, the Maronite Patriarch, with a cross made of pure gold and studded with precious stones and an icon which dates back to the Crusaders period. The Patriarch sent the Transjordanian king a letter thanking him for the gift and assuring him of the loyalty of the Maronites to the Hashimite throne. He also sent His Majesty six coffee cups which were presented by one of the Sultans of Beni Osman to one of his (the Patriarch's) ancestors.

- 6 -

THURSDAY May 27th, 1948.

The contract between the Egyptian government and the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Company for the exploitation of the Sadr oil-well.

Al Assas reports that the Financial Committee of the Chamber of Deputies met yesterday to discuss the bill authorising the Minister of Commerce to sign a contract with the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Company for the exploitation of the Sadr oil-well. The contract will include the following clauses:

- 1 - The period of exploitation is 30 years from the date of the conclusion of the contract. This period may be extended other fifteen years.
 - 2 - The Company is to pay the government a tax equivalent to the value of 14% of the oil produced from the well either in cash or in kind.
 - 3 - The government will have the prior right to purchase from the company 20% of the extracted oil or its derivatives. Half of this quantity will be bought at world prices but ~~at~~ a reduction of 10%. The other half will be bought at the usual prices without reduction.
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DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

SATURDAY May 29th, 1948.

Reports and comments concerning
Palestine. Distinguished Jews arrested
by the Egyptian authorities.

Akhbar El Yom, the important pro-government weekly,
publishes the following reports pertaining to Palestine and
Egypt's Jews:

The Egyptian authorities arrested at 5 A.M. to-day
26 important Jews, among whom are the director of the Butagaz
Company, lawyers, doctors, company managers, commission agents,
accountants, and merchants. "These personalities were
arrested not because they are Jews, but because they constitute
a danger to Public Security, says Akhbar El Yom.

The government is of the opinion that the detention
of the Zionists in this country is not enough, and has there-
fore decided to take severe measures against Jews or Egyptians
who are known to have pro-Zionist sympathies. (The paper
probably means to say that the property of the Jews and some
Egyptians will be sequestered).

Abboud Pasha, noted Egyptian millionaire, contributed
LE 25,000 for the welfare of the Egyptian soldiers fighting
in Palestine. He requested His Majesty to distribute the
money as he saw fit. All the Egyptian Senators contributed
three months salary and the Deputies one month salary for
the welfare of the Egyptian troops.

Akhbar El Yom paints a gloomy picture.

Akhbar El Yom's London correspondent, Ewar, who is
also one of the editors of the Daily Herald, the British
Labour party's organ, sent a message to the magazine (which
it publishes prominently in the middle page) in which he said:
"It seems certain that the U.S.A. is helping and will do every-
thing to help the State of Israel. If war continues in Pales-
tine, she will send Israel unlimited quantities of munitions

- 2 -

SATURDAY May 29th, 1948.

and permit American volunteers to fight with the Jews. She will do everything to weaken the Arabs' war effort and will support the Jews in their demands, exaggerated as they may be. Neither Britain nor any other country is in a position to oppose this American policy effectively. It is also logical to expect Russia to be even more friendly than America to Israel. This is the true situation and it would be stupid not to face it".----

"Egypt's attitude".

Under the above headline, Akhbar El Yom writes: The statements made by Egypt in the Security Council concerning the reasons which prompted the Egyptians to go into war with the Zionists and reject the Security Council's cease-fire order, reflected the opinion of every Egyptian in the country. Egypt has declared from the start that she entered Palestine for the sole purpose of restoring peace and order in that country and put a stop to the massacres and atrocities committed by the Jews. We are not invaders or conquerors. We are not Caesars or imperialists. We seek no empires and we do not wish to add a new territory to ours. We are a nation fighting for honour. We are fighting thieves and highwaymen".---

The weekly then goes on to ask the following question but leaves it unanswered: "What attitude will the Egyptian army adopt in Palestine? Will it remain in Palestine until it defeats the Jewish gangs and establish peace and order so that the Arabs and Jews may live side by side in accordance to the principles of the U.N. Charter?". The weekly concludes by saying: "We hope that the Americans will reconsider their wrong policy and be able to see beyond the iron curtain of Zionist propaganda, as Nokrashi Pasha put it. We hope that they will realise that the Arabs are not fighting the Jews, but are fighting gangs which were founded on aggression".

Akhbar El Yom urges government to impose "National Defence tax".

In a short editorial Akhbar El Yom urges the Egyptian government to impose a tax of 5% on the price of everything that is purchased by individuals in Egypt, be it a piece of soap, watch, book, cinema ticket, food-stuff, furniture, clothes, etc.....

The collapse of Jewish defences in Old Jerusalem.

The collapse of Jewish defences in Old Jerusalem is hailed by the Arabic press under screaming headlines.

SATURDAY May 29th, 1948.

Akhbar El Yom says that 2600 Jews were taken prisoners.

Mr Ambassador's resignation.

Akhbar El Yom writes: "The text of the resignation of Mr Tuck, the American Ambassador was published, and it became clear that he did not resign because of Palestine but for family reasons. It has therefore been decided not to hold the parties which were going to be held in His Excellency's honour".

The same weekly also writes: "According to a report from Washington, Mr Pinkney Tuck, the former American Ambassador in Cairo will occupy an important post in the Suez Canal Company. His resignation becomes effective on the coming Monday and he will return to America in the near future to spend sometime there before he takes up his new duties".

Miscellaneous reports.

Akhbar El Yom says: Saudi troops arrived in Cairo by planes and were sent by train to Palestine to fight alongside the Egyptian army.

Important discussions are taking place at present between Egypt and Pakistan.

An Iranian delegation is expected to come to Egypt to discuss an important matter with the Egyptian authorities. (The weekly probably means that the matter concerns Empress Fawziya).

A number of Former Cabinet Ministers will be appointed in senior posts in the Egyptian diplomatic service. When this is done, the government will abolish the retirement age for Ambassadors and Ministers.

As from this morning, Jews will not be permitted to leave Egypt.

Public Prosecutor Mahmud Mansour Bey, who is due to retire this year, will be invited to remain in office. Murtada Al Maraghy Bey, Director of the Public Security Department, will be appointed Under-Secretary for Interior.

Contrary to popular belief, Zaki Saad Bey will not be appointed Minister of Finance.

SATURDAY May 29th, 1948.

It is decided to hoist the Egyptian flag alongside the Transjordanian flag over the City of Jerusalem. Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha was a candidate for the post of Governor General of Jerusalem, but it was decided afterwards to appoint Ibrahim Hashim Pasha (former Transjordanian Minister) instead.

The four members of the Hagganah who confessed to polluting the water supply at Gaza will be publicly executed.

The Grand Rabbi of Egypt appeals to Egypt's Jews to contribute money towards the welfare of the Egyptian troops.

His Eminence Haim Nahum, Grand Rabbi of Egypt, has appealed to the Jewish community in Egypt to contribute money towards the welfare of the Egyptian troops. The text of the appeal is published by Akhbar El Yom under the headline: "A new appeal from the Grand Rabbi". The Jews who wish to contribute money are requested to send their contributions to Cicurel Boy, Chairman of the Jewish Council, or directly to the Rabbi. "Your safety lies in Egypt's safety. Contribute money and do your duty", says the Grand Rabbi in his appeal. It is interesting to note, however, that the appeal is very cleverly worded and that while the Rabbi prays to the Lord to guide and protect His Majesty, and urges the Jews to contribute, the Rabbi avoids to refer directly to the Egyptian campaign in Palestine or pray for the victory of Egyptian arms. In asking the Jews to contribute money, he used the expression: "Egyptian troops" instead of "Egyptian troops in Palestine", and in praying God to protect His Majesty's person he used the expression "Bless His Majesty the Supreme Commander of the Egyptian army", instead of "Bless His Majesty... and his army".

Akhbar El Yom is not displeased with the Rabbi's statement, for it refrains from commenting on it and quotes His Eminence as saying that any Jew who is guilty of doing anything that may endanger the country's safety is a traitor and deserves punishment. The weekly concludes the story by saying: "We asked His Eminence about his views on America's attitude towards the Arabs. He replied: 'This is a political question, and therefore I should not answer it'".

Al Misri gloats over the defeat of Marshal Smuts.

Al Misri does not hide its pleasure at the defeat of the South African "United party" which is headed by world

- 5 -

SATURDAY May 29th, 1948.

famous Statesman Marshal Smuts. The paper publishes the news of Smuts' defeat at the parliamentary elections under the headline: "A painful blow to the British Empire. Smuts is an opponent to the evacuation of Egypt". The paper also devotes an editorial to the news in which it calls the gentleman: "an imperialist of the hated type". It says that he recognized the State of Israel in order to gain Jewish support at the elections and that he was also guilty of persecuting the Indian and negro inhabitants of his country. The daily hopes that Smuts' defeat will serve as a lesson to President Truman who, the daily claims, is supporting the Jews to win the coming Presidential election. It concludes the article with the words: "Seventy million Arabs curse Smuts, the enemy of the Arabs and Arabism. They pray the Lord to save the world from his kind".

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

SUNDAY May 30th, 1948.
MONDAY May 31st, 1948
TUESDAY June 1st, 1948.

SUNDAY May 30th, 1948.

Palestine.

The Arabic newspapers express pleasure at the reported victory of Arab arms. Al Ahram prints an editorial under the headline "Our brave army", the contents of which may be surmised from the headline.

Sawt Al Umma publishes the text of a cable sent by the Cairo branch of the T.W.A. to President Truman, in which it protested against the President's Palestine policy. The same daily reports that Lowa Ahmed Salom Pasha, Director General of the Frontiers Administration has been appointed Military Governor of those parts of Palestine which have been or will be captured by the Egyptian troops.

Al Balagh of May 29th quotes a "high official source" as saying that the 4 weeks truce ordered by the Security Council is unacceptable to the Arabs. Commenting on the Security Council debate which ended in the adoption of Britain's proposal, Al Balagh expresses pleasure at Britain's "clever blow". The article is headlined: "For the first time, the Arabs know how to talk to the Security Council". The writer maintains that while Britain played an important part in persuading the Security Council to reject the Russian and American proposals, Arab firmness played even more important a part in the defeat of Russia and America at the Security Council. The daily concludes by saying that there would be no harm in the Arab countries accepting the 4 week truce for they can always continue to fight should the dispute not be settled amicably during that period.

Al Zaman expresses the opinion that should the Security Council decide to punish the Arabs by applying economic and political sanctions, the Arab countries would not care a button, for the Eastern nations are sure to come to the aid of the Arabs. The writer also expresses the opinion that the Arabs can conquer the whole of Palestine and defeat the Jews before they finish talking".

MONDAY May 31st, 1948.

Palestine.
News and comments.

The Arabic papers give special prominence to the decree issued by the Military Governor sequestering the property of the persons interned or placed under surveillance. No comments are published, however. Al Ahram says that a spokesman of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed to its reporter pleasure at the fact that in its recommendation for a 4 week truce the Security Council did not make any reference to the State of Israel.

Under the headline: "An explanation but no justification", Maitre Fouad Sarrouf, noted journalist, writes an article in Al Ahram in which he says that while it is clear that President Truman has adopted a pro-Zionist policy in the hope of winning the coming Presidential elections, one can hardly accept this explanation as justification for Mr Truman's behaviour.

Al Kutla says that it is likely that the Arab governments will accept the Security Council's appeal for a 4-week truce but they intend to stipulate in their reply to the Council that Jewish immigration must stop and Jews must be disarmed.

Al Misri says that so far as it could ascertain, the Arabs are going to agree to the 4 week truce on the same conditions as the ones they laid down in their reply to the Council's cease-fire order. Commenting on the Security Council's debate Al Misri says: "The resolution passed by the Security Council has no practical result from the legal point of view. According to the U.N. charter no penalty may be imposed so long as the Security Council has not ruled that the situation in Palestine constituted a threat to world peace".

Reviewing the situation in Palestine during the past two weeks, Al Assas, Nokrashi Pasha's mouthpiece, points out proudly that not a single Jew or pro-Jew has been molested by the Egyptians. It also says that the Arabs did the right thing by invading Palestine for if they did not, the Jews would have succeeded in establishing their state which might have included the whole of Palestine, and the whole world would have then been inclined to recognize it. The Arab campaign, however, stopped the majority of the world nations from recognizing that mythical state.

The departure of Mr Ambassador
and the appointment of Mr Chargé d'Affaires.

The Arabic press refers to the departure of H.E. Mr Tuck and the appointment of Mr Chargé d'Affaires. There are no comments, however.

- 3 -

MONDAY May 31st, 1948.

Hassan Al Banna resigns from Companies.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun reports that Shoikh Hassan Al Banna, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood Society, has resigned his post as managing-director of the two Moslem Brotherhood firms called "The Moslem Brothers firms for press and printing". The reason for this action, explains the paper, is that according to the statutes of the Society, the leader should not accept employment in any firm or even possess shares.

Al Ikhwan threatens and insults
Yemenite prince.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun, the Moslem Brotherhood organ which agitated against the murdered king of Yemen, Yohia, and published the news of his death nearly a month before he was murdered, attacks to-day Saif Al Islam Abdullah, son of the late king and brother of King Ahmed. The article is written by one Amin Ismail who was sent by Shoikh Hassan Al Banna to Yemen following the murder of Yohia to conduct propaganda on behalf of the short-lived regime of Al Wazoor. Ismail was arrested when Sana'a fell in the hands of the murdered King's son, Ahmed, but was later allowed to return to Egypt. The writer suggests that the Yemenite Prince is a liar, and threatens that unless he (the Prince) kept his mouth shut in future, Al Ikhwan would publish reports which would discredit him.

The Sudan question.
An obituary.

Under the headline "An obituary", Al Kutla, mouthpiece of bellicose Makram Eboid Pasha, writes: "While we are trying to save Palestine, we are losing the Sudan. Oh God have mercy on us". The paper is undoubtedly referring to the discussions on the Sudan which are reported to be taking place at present between the British and the Egyptians.

Al Ahram says that the most important point on which the British and the Egyptians find themselves in disagreement with respect to the Sudan question is Egypt's desire to have a share in the administration of the Sudan exactly equal to the British share. Egypt wants to have a number of Egyptians appointed to the Executive Council exactly similar to the number of Englishmen appointed to that Council.

TUESDAY June 1st, 1948.

The Palestinian situation as
reviewed by Rose El Yussuf.

In an editorial headlined: "Where is the law?", Rose El Yussuf, the pro-government weekly, advocates the execution of the pro-Zionist internees in Egypt. It says "We send our sons to Palestine to die in battle. The least we can do is to execute the traitors in this country who spied for the Zionists before the Palestinian campaign".

The same weekly publishes a message from its Damascus correspondent in which he says that Al Sharbaty, the former Syrian Minister of Defence, did not resign because of the alleged defeat of the Syrian army in Palestine, but because he gave Al Kawakji's army of volunteers more help than he should in the shape of organised Syrian troops and munitions. The correspondent points out that Al Sharabaty is Palestinian by origin and his help to Al Kawakji is therefore understandable.

Rose El Yussuf also gives a distorted translation of that chapter of the old testament concerning Esther, in an attempt to prove that Jewesses would willingly prostitute themselves for the sake of their people. The magazine devotes 4 pages to the story which it headlines: "A page from history. The virgin of Israel". It also publishes a drawing of Esther, half naked, offering wine to a perverted-looking king. The weekly comments on the story by saying: "This is a page from history translated from the old testament. We present it to the peoples of the countries which recognized the State of Israel and to the pretty Jewesses in the countries which have not yet recognized Israel."

"Russia explains her neutrality
in the battle of Palestine."

Under the above heading, Al Nida' the Wafdist weekly which published on the morning of May 18th an amusing report to the effect that Russia was not going to recognize Israel and that she intended to remain neutral, (but on the very same morning six morning dailies reported that Russia had recognized Israel) attempts to-day to explain this amusing mistake. It says: "Our readers were surprised when they read our story and read in other papers that very same morning that Russia had recognized Israel. We sent our reporters to Russian and Egyptian quarters to conduct an investigation. They reported the following news: 1 - The Russian Chargé d'Affaires told Khashaba Pasha that Russia intended to remain neutral with respect to the Palestinian affair. 2- Russia has not changed her policy notwithstanding her recognition of Israel. We sent our reporter to a Russian official in Cairo who has the authority to talk on Russia's

TUESDAY June 1st, 1948.

policy. Our reporter said to him: "Russia's attitude is bewildering. She has recognized Israel although she promised officially to remain neutral". The Russian official replied: "Comrade, you are influenced by the propaganda of the Americans. Russia has supported partition because she believes that partition is the only practical means to solve the Palestinian question". "But your recognition of Israel is in effect a moral support", our reporter said. "Recognition alone does not establish Israel. Israel needs military, economic, and technical aid to be established. I read in the papers that Russia had given the Jews 1000 tanks, 8000 soldiers, and many guns and bombers. This is really funny. I challenge these liars to produce one single Russian who is fighting with the Zionists, or a single plane, or a single tank. I challenge them. They are trying to make the Palestinian case an excuse for combatting communism. I may state with emphasis that my country will remain neutral. Should the Arabs establish an Arab state in Palestine, we would recognize it the minute it is proclaimed!"

Nahas Pasha says he is in favour
of the Arab campaign in Palestine.

Al Nida' says that its reporter called at the home of Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist leader, to interview him. He found the Pasha saying his prayers and heard him asking God to bless Arab arms and help the Arabs defeat the Zionists. After the Pasha finished saying his prayers, he told Al Nida's reporter that he had issued a manifesto on December 20th, 1947, in which he urged the Arab League to take positive action to liberate Palestine. He concluded the interview by blaming the Arab League for waiting until May 15th before it took action. In his opinion, the Arabs should have invaded Palestine several months ago.

Al Nida' attacks Count Bernadotte
and urges Arabs to reject truce.

Abu Al Kheir Naguib, editor of Al Nida' who is known for his inflammatory articles against Mokhrashi Pasha, to-day gives his unkind attention to Count Bernadotte. "Do you know who is Count Bernadotte?" asks Abu Al Kheir. "He is the same man whose mediation resulted in the annihilation of Germany, her army, and her leader Admiral Doenitz. The German Admiral believed Count Bernadotte seeing that the Admiral is a soldier and has the character of a knight, while Bernadotte belongs to the "Gentlemen class". What was the result of the Admiral's trust in Bernadotte? The German people were betrayed and stripped naked while the great German Admiral was hanged. This is the part which Count Bernadotte played yesterday and the part he is playing to-day. Do the Arab countries wish to meet with the same end

TUESDAY June 1st, 1948.

as Germany? Do the Arab leaders wish to meet with the same end as Admiral Doenitz?".... The writer concludes by urging the Arab governments to refuse the truce, not to listen to Count Bernadotte, and to continue the fight.

"The hired Pashas"

Under the above heading, Al Nida' publishes a short editorial inside a box in which it criticizes the Pashas of Egypt who are directors of Jewish firms and who are trying to secure the release of the Jews who have been recently interned. The paper says that these Pashas should themselves be interned.

The same daily reports that Abdel Galil Al Amry Bey, the Under-Secretary for Finance, has been appointed Public Custodian of Jewish property.

Al Ahram publishes a message from its Amman correspondent in which he quotes a "high military source" as saying to him that the Arab military leaders are strongly opposed to truce seeing that the Arab armies are victorious while the Jewish resistance is quickly dying out. The paper then goes on to say that the Arabs will likely ask the Security Council for an extension of 36 hours in order to weigh the pros and cons with respect to the 4-week truce.

Al Ahram also reports that the Italian Community in Egypt has cabled Sgr. De Gasperi, Italian P.M., asking him not to commit Italy to any pro-Jewish resolution, as they themselves are sympathetic towards the Arab case.

Al Kutla quotes Allouba Pasha, Chairman of the Nile Valley Committee for Palestine who is also member of the Labour Constitutional party and several times Cabinet Minister, as saying that he was against truce in Palestine. The Arabs must relentlessly pursue the Palestine campaign until the Jewish terrorists are wiped out, says the Pasha.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun is also against the truce. It says in an editorial that truce will be effected not in the manner desired by "the fellows at the Security Council who pass absurd resolutions while chain-smoking" but in the manner desired by the Arabs. The war is nearly won in Palestine and peace will reign once more in the Holy Land.

Al Ikhwan displays a box which occupies two columns but is completely empty except for the words: "The truce. Cables from the Supreme leader". It appears that Sheikh Hassan Al Banna has sent cables to Arab monarchs and leaders urging them to reject the truce as proposed by the Security Council. The censor must have disapproved of the way the cables were

- 7 -

TUESDAY June 1st, 1948.

worded and ordered the paper to kill the story.

Al Misri reports that the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received a cable on May 30th at noon from the Egyptian Embassy in Washington in which it was stated that there was a strong likelihood that America would lift the embargo on the exportation of arms to the Middle East. The daily quotes a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry as saying to its reporter that the Arabs need not worry at the lifting of the embargo seeing that America has already given arms to the Jews with which they are fighting at present without success.

Other news.

Al Ahram reports that a decree law has been submitted to the parliament for approval, authorizing the Egyptian Government to draw 3 million pounds from the General Reserve to be spent on the purchase of fertilizers.

The same daily reports that the Minister of Communications has asked the Suez Canal Company to give trains wishing to cross the Canal on their way to Palestine priority over ships.

Al Misri is so far the only paper which has something to say about the sequestration of Jewish property. It commends the government's action and says that honest people need not worry seeing that only pro-Zionists will be affected.

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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

TUESDAY Evening June 1st, 1948
WEDNESDAY Morning June 2nd, 1948.

TUESDAY Evening June 1st, 1948.

President Truman's Memorial Day
proclamation. Shoor hypocrisy, says Al Zaman.

Under the headline: "In the American way", Al Zaman the non-party evening daily, writes: "Fighting is raging in Palestine. The soil of the Holy Land is crimson with the blood of the dead. The hospitals are filled with the wounded. The cries of women and children are heard everywhere. These things are taking place in Palestine, because the Jews, helped by their spiritual mother the U.S.A., wish to acquire a land by force that does not belong to them. At the U.S.A., however, one sees a different scene which bewilders the observers. One sees the Americans praying with mock solemnity for peace. It is even more surprising to see the American people pray for peace not because their religious beliefs urge them to do so, but to comply with the instructions of President Truman. Even President Truman himself did not order the Americans to pray on his own accord, but in compliance with a resolution passed by the Congress. This is hypocrisy in the American way. What bigger hypocrisy can there be than for the Americans to claim that they are devoted to the ways of peace! The war in Palestine would not have taken place had America been sincere in her call for peace".

Al Zaman then goes on to publish the Arabic translation of President Truman's proclamation and comments on it by saying: "Yes by Allah! This happens at the U.S.A. while fighting is raging in Palestine. The Americans are devoted to peace indeed! Are the Americans not ashamed of themselves? How can they profess a desire for peace? Do they not know that their President's hands are dripping with the blood of the dead and wounded in Palestine? Do they not realise that America's recognition of Israel will forever remain a black spot in her history? If the Americans do not realise this,

- 2 -

TUESDAY Evening June 1st, 1948.

then it is time they did. The American Congress would do better to look for the real reasons which led to the disturbance of world peace, instead of passing a resolution ordering the Americans to pray for peace. The Congress would do better to bring Truman to book and let him explain his real motives for aiding the Jews and disturbing world peace. Yo Americans! enough of your hypocrisy!".

"These threats are out of date.
Victory is ours whether you like it or not".

Under the above heading, Al Balagh, the Wafdist daily, writes: "America is for ever a short-sighted, stupid nation. She sometimes try to persuade the world that she is not really stupid, but she always fails because events have proved her time and again to be more stupid than any other country in the world. While America's recognition of Israel is a unique example of her stupidity, her recent attitude at the Security Council is clearer proof still that the Americans are not conversant with the art of international diplomacy".----

WEDNESDAY June 2nd, 1948.

Palastine.

Every Arabic newspaper in the country devotes nearly half of the number of its pages to stories concerning Palestine. Special correspondents, Router, A.P., and the A.N.A. are quoted at length but there is hardly any comment this morning on the main topics. For instance no editorials concerning the sequestration of Jewish money, the Arab and Jewish replies to the Security Council's proposal concerning the 4-week truce, or the bombing of Amman by Jewish planes (only Al Siyassa comment on this news) appear in the Arabic press to-day. It is of course possible that the press is omitting to comment on these events in compliance with the wishes of the censor.

"We ask the Security Council not to prevent us from teaching these people a lesson".

Under the above headline, Al Siyassa, the official organ of the Liberal Constitutional party, writes: "The Security Council will meet this afternoon to discuss the replies of the Arab governments and the Jewish authorities to its truce proposal. The Security Council must take a new matter into consideration, namely the bombing of Amman by Jewish planes. The planes of the Jewish gangs dropped bombs on Amman while the Arab leaders were meeting to discuss the truce proposal, although the Zionists must know that there are no military objectives in Amman. This abominable act is clear proof that the Zionists are nothing but criminals and that they should not be recognized as a state. Amman was for the past two days a United Nations territory, in the sense that the Arab leaders and Count Bernadotte were discussing in it during that period the Security Council's proposal. The raid on Amman must therefore be considered as raid on the Security Council",-----

Al Siyassa defends Egypt's Pashas
"They are anti-Zionists".

Al Siyassa, mouthpiece of the Liberal party which is generally looked upon as the one party which is composed almost entirely of rich landowners, Beys, and Pashas prints a short editorial inside a box in which it says: "Certain newspapers reported that some interned Zionists were heard to say when they were being arrested by the police that they would recruit the help of so-and-so Pasha to secure their release. It is possible that the interned Jews said this, but it does not follow that they are telling the truth. There is no man in Egypt, be he Pasha, Effendi, or Walad who is not against Zionism. The Pashas to whom our contemporaries are referring may not be Liberals, but we

WEDNESDAY June 2nd, 1948.

The same weekly reports that the Egyptian authorities have decided to permit Egyptian women to join the army as nurses with ranks ranging from privates to majors.

Under the headline: "Beware Bernadotte", Akher Sa'a publishes an open letter addressed to Count Bernadotte in which the writer, one Said Abdu, urges the Count to be careful of the Jews because they are so treacherous. He even advises him to write his will before going to Tel-Aviv and not carry money with him while visiting Jewish parts for fear that he might be held up by Zionist thugs. The Count, however, has nothing to fear from the Arabs, continues the weekly. They are so gentle and decent.

The statue of President Truman.

Akher Sa'a publishes a cartoon showing a statue of President Truman similar to Abraham Lincoln's statue, but with the following words inscribed on the marble: "A government of the Jews, by the Jews, for the Jews". The weekly writes below the cartoon the words: "With apologies to Abraham Lincoln, the President of the American 'Free' Republic".

The Sudanisation talks.

Al Kutla reports that the Sudanisation talks which have been taking place between England and Egypt during the past few weeks are nearly ended and that it is expected that an agreement will be signed to-morrow (June 3rd). According to Al Kutla, Nokrashi Pasha "surrendered Egypt's rights in the Sudan to the British". The Sudan will continue to be administered by the British and the Egyptians for the next seven years, after which period the Sudanese will be given an opportunity to decide their own future. The paper complains that the Egyptian government did not insist on the "Sudanese deciding their own future on the basis of Unity with Egypt under the Egyptian Crown".

Al Kutla then goes on to say that former Cabinet Minister Abdel Kawy Ahmed Pasha will be appointed member of the Executive Council of the Sudan. The paper reports the story in such a manner as to leave the reader in no doubt that it thinks that Egypt's "rights" in the Sudan are about to be "surrendered" by P.M. Nokrashi Pasha to the "Ingloos".

Sawt Al Umma (Wafdist) also publishes an article in which it expresses alarm at the possibility of an Anglo-Egyptian agreement regarding the Sudan. It does not profess to know the details of the agreement but bases its objection to it on vague reasons such as "the agreement is harmful", and "Nokrashi Pasha is unqualified to talk on behalf of the Egyptians".

- 4 -

WEDNESDAY June 2nd, 1948.

refuse to believe that Pashas among our political opponents could be guilty of harbouring pro-Zionist sympathies".---

Other reports concerning
Palestine.

Al Misri reports that the Minister of Finance has decided that the families of soldiers of all ranks killed in action in Palestine should continue to receive the salaries of these soldiers until the Palestine campaign ends. After the war, they will be given a lump sum as compensation.

The same paper publishes a report from its Teheran correspondent in which he says that Iran will declare general mobilisation and fight alongside the Arabs in Palestine if the Russians extend military aid to the Jews.

Al Assas (Nokrashi Pasha's mouthpiece) reports that the Chinese Legation in Cairo has contacted the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs following the Arab invasion of Palestine and told the Ministry's officials that China approved of the Arabs' action. A few days ago, however, the Chinese Legation contacted the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Arab League's Secretariat and told them that the Arab countries should agree to the Security Council's truce proposal and added that Arab refusal would embarrass the friends of the Arabs at the Security Council.

The same daily publishes inside a box a French-News-agency report to the effect that a national rally will be held in Damascus in aid of the boycott of American goods and the products of the countries which recognized the State of Israel.

- 4 -

THURSDAY June 3rd, 1948.

King Abdullah of Transjordan, however, is pleased at the Arab decision. He told Al Ahram: The Arab League's political committee was wise in agreeing to the principle of cease-fire, as this proves that although the Arabs are victorious, they still wish to have the Palestine problem solved peacefully. The Political Committee should congratulate itself on its decision."

Jamil Mardam Bey, the Syrian Prime Minister, told Al Ahram's correspondent in Amman that he believed that the Arabs were too lenient and that the truce was only temporary and fighting was bound to continue after the 4-week truce.

Lebanese Prime Minister Riad Al Solh Bey told pressmen: "Personally I am not enthusiastic in accepting the Security Council's proposal for a cease-fire, but wisdom and reason as well as the strong military position of the Arabs are factors which have dictated our acceptance in principle". Al Ahram itself comments on the Arab decision to accept truce by saying: "This decision may cause unhappiness to some people who do not believe in the gentle art of diplomacy, but the Arab countries could not turn their back on the Security Council's cease-fire seeing that they base their foreign policy on cooperation with the United Nations in establishing peace, and seeing that they are bound by the U.N. Charter which stipulates that quarrels should be settled peacefully. In accepting the Security Council's cease-fire request, the Arab countries proved that they deserve to occupy their rightful place among the world's most civilized nations. Moreover, their acceptance should not be taken for weakness especially when their armies are already bombarding Tel-Aviv".-----

Al Kutla (Makramist) and Al Assas (Saadist) refrain from commenting on the Arab decision to accept the truce, but the former expresses displeasure by publishing inside a box the following slogan by Makram Ebeid Pasha: "The longest and most honourable peace may only be won by the sword".

It is of special interest to note that Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun, the Moslem Brotherhood organ, was confiscated by the Egyptian authorities this morning. While no official reason is given for the daily's confiscation, it is safe to assume that it was confiscated for publishing editorials criticizing the Arab decision to accept the truce. The reasons for this assumption are: 1- The daily published an editorial on June 1st declaring itself against the truce. 2- It also printed in its issue of June 1st a box which was empty except for the words: "The truce. Cables from the Supreme Leader". The empty box indicated that the cables which were in connection with the truce were violent and that the daily was ordered by the censor not to publish them. (See the Review of June 1st, page 67).

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DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

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THURSDAY June 3rd, 1948.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

THURSDAY Evening June 3rd, 1948
FRIDAY Morning June 4th, 1948.

THURSDAY Evening June 3rd, 1948.

Mr Weizmann's visit to Mr Truman.

Al Zaman, the independent evening daily, publishes two photographs, one showing Mr Weizmann shaking hands with Mr Truman who is carrying the emblem of the new State of Israel, and the other showing Mr and Mrs Weizmann arriving at Washington's railway station where they were met by the Chief of Protocol on behalf of Mr Truman.

Commenting on the first photograph, Al Zaman says: "Who would have thought that the U.S.A. could sink to such a low level at the hands of President Truman, after she was chosen by the world as its leader and after peace-loving people advocated that she should be appointed guardian of human progress! Who would have believed that the country which produced George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt could be made to follow Truman's policy which is made blind by imperialistic motives and personal ambitions! Who would have believed that the President of the U.S.A. could become a toy in the hands of a gang of mad Zionists who advocate the most dangerous principles known to the human race! This is the latest photograph taken of President Truman together with Haim Weizmann, the President of the mythical state of Israel. The United States President is seen in a theatrical pose carrying the emblem of the state of Israel, thereby displaying the newest method of propaganda... American propaganda".

Al Zaman comments on the other picture by saying: "Another picture showing how President Truman conducts propaganda for the Jewish state by receiving Mr Weizmann, its President, officially. The picture was taken at Washington's railway station. It shows Al Sayed Haim Weizmann and his wife arriving at the American Capital and standing beside them the Chief of Protocol who was waiting to welcome them on behalf of President Truman".

- 2 -

THURSDAY Evening June 3rd, 1948.

Al Zaman comments on the Arab acceptance of truce.

Under the headline: "We agree unwillingly", Al Zaman writes: Once again the Arab countries make a sacrifice for the sake of peace in the Holy Land. We call Arab acceptance of truce a sacrifice because to cease fighting at present is indeed a sacrifice by the victorious Arab armies and by the people who stand behind these armies. The world had better know that the Arab governments did not get as much support from their Arab inhabitants for their decision to accept truce as for their previous decision to invade Palestine. The Arab governments accepted the truce unwillingly. Some people may justify this acceptance by claiming that it made the Arabs gain world public opinion. But the Arabs accept this explanation unwillingly because they know that a truce would only serve to give the Jewish gangs a chance to resume their political activities abroad in the hope of reviving the stillborn state of Israel.

"The solution now lies in the hands of Count Bernadotte who was asked by the Security Council to fix the date of the truce, but we must hasten to make it clear that we refuse to waive any of the conditions made by the Arab countries in their reply to the Security Council. We also reject any form of bargaining. We will not have the Jews tell us: We accept such and such conditions if you waive such and such conditions. We are the masters of the situation. The Arab conditions must be accepted as they are".

- 3 -

FRIDAY June 4th, 1948.

Press Reaction to the Arab conditional acceptance of truce.

It was stated in yesterday's Daily Review of the Arabic Press that Arab acceptance of the Security Council's cease-fire was coolly received by the Arabic press. After reading to-day's press, one may be justified in designating the reaction of the press as hostile. Al Kutla (mouthpiece of Al Kutla party) displays two blank columns with the words: "The Arab reply: Longthy but empty". The blank columns indicate that the paper was going to publish a strong article in criticism of the Arab acceptance of truce, but the censor ordered it not to print the article in question. Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun has been confiscated for the second day in succession by the authorities. It is presumed that it was confiscated this morning and yesterday for publishing articles condemning the Arab acceptance of truce.

Al Mussawar, the most important pictorial weekly in the country, publishes an editorial under the headline: "At the gates of the dead state" in which it says: "The Arab armies surround the dead state called Israel from the north, south, and East. The victorious Egyptian, and Iraqi troops are about to capture Tel-Aviv. The Transjordanian army has captured Lydd and is only fifteen kilometers away from Jaffa. While these things are taking place, the big countries hasten to aid the Jews by ordering a 4-week truce. This means that the big countries have conspired against the Arabs and then said to them: "Stay at the gates. Do not go a step nearer Tel-Aviv. Ye victors retreat!". The resolution of the Security Council is in favour of the Jews all along the line. It gives them a chance to rest and breathe and to save new Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, and Haifa. The Arabs stand to gain nothing and lose everything by accepting the truce. They must continue the fight. If they miss this chance for defeating the Jews, they may never get another".----

Under the headline: "Interval", Al Mussawar publishes a short article in which it advances the theory that England has proposed the 4-week truce in order to blackmail the Arabs during those four weeks and force them to settle their differences with her.

Under the headline: "The international dove of peace: Bernadotte", the same magazine suggests that the Count was appointed by the Security Council to use his good offices in stopping the Palestine fight, not because the Security Council wants to see the Arabs and Jews live in harmony but because it is afraid lest England, America, and Russia fight each other in Palestine which may become another Spain.

- 4 -

FRIDAY June 4th, 1948.

Al Ahrām says Colonel McNown
may go to Palestine as observer.

Al Ahrām quotes the New York Times as saying that 21 U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force Officers may be sent to Palestine as observers to see whether or not the truce (if it takes place) is respected by both parties. (See also the U.S.I.S. bulletin of June 4th). Al Ahrām then goes on to say: "British circles in Cairo say that this report may be true. We learned from the most reliable British sources, however, that Britain herself would not send observers to Palestine. A high diplomatic source told our reporter that judging from reports he had received during the past few days, the United Nations might ask a number of small nations such as Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian and South American countries, to send military observers to Palestine. It is believed that the Military Attachés at the British, American, and French Embassies in Cairo, Colonel Ralph Thickmoss, Colonel William McNown, and Colonel Vincent Saubestre, respectively, as well as the Military Attachés of these countries at Beirut and Baghdad, may go to Palestine as observers".

Other news concerning Palestine.

Al Sawadi, the pro-government weekly which seldom prints a truthful report, alleges that Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist leader, has instructed the party whip to prevent Wafdists from contributing money for the welfare of the Egyptian troops. It also alleges that Count Bernadotte made the following statement to its reporter: "The high circles at Lake Success sincerely hope that fighting will cease in Palestine and that Palestine will become an independent state with a government in which the Jews, Moslems, and Christians are represented".

Al Kutla and Sawt Al Umma complain that the Military Governor is beginning to abuse his powers and persecute his opponents. The police raided the home of the only Wafdist Deputy in the Egyptian Lower Chamber, Maitre Hanafy Al Shareef, and searched it. The papers point out that the gentleman who suffered this indignity enjoys parliamentary immunity and that the search was unjustifiable seeing that the police found nothing at his home.

Al Sawadi conducts propaganda on
behalf of Spain.

Al Sawadi, the weekly which was accused by the Wafdist press when it changed its political colour from
Approved For Release 2007/03/08 : CIA-RDP83-00415R001100020015-0

- 5 -

FRIDAY June 4th, 1948.

Wafdist to pro-government that it accepted a bribe from the present government to do so, publishes an article today in which it warmly praises Spain. Under the headline: "Spain, the friend of the Arabs, combats Zionism as it combatted communism", the weekly says: "Last week witnessed unusual activities at the Spanish Legation in Cairo. We learned that the Arab countries had asked the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (seeing that Egypt is the only country where Spain has a Legation) to express to the Spanish representative in Cairo the deep gratitude of the Arab people and governments for Spain's decent attitude towards the Palestinian question. This wonderful attitude may be summed up as follows: 1- Spain refused to recognize Israel. 2- She refused to allow Zionist societies to be formed in Spain for the purpose of collecting contributions in aid of the Jewish gangs in Palestine. 3- Spain has prevented her ships from sailing to Palestine with any goods on board. 4- She made it clear to the Jews of Spain that she would fight them as relentlessly as she fought the communists should they dare to smuggle arms to Palestine or do anything to help the Zionists.

"And so we thank you, dear Spain, Arabism is a synonym of gratitude", concludes Al Sawadi.

His Master's Voice.

Al Sawadi publishes a cartoon showing Sidky Pasha who objected to Egypt invading Palestine looking like a dog and standing before a gramophone with the word "Zionism" inscribed on it.

Mr Charge d'Affaires calls on
Azzam Pasha.

Al Ahram reports that Azzam Pasha, the Secretary General of the Arab League, has recovered from his recent illness and was visited yesterday by Mr Patterson.

Where from did you get this money?

Under the above heading, Sawt Al Umma reports that Sheikh Hassan Al Banna, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood Society, has addressed a memorandum to his supporters in which he said that his party's organ, Al Ikhwan Al

- 6 -

FRIDAY June 4th, 1948.

Muslimoun, had been losing steadily LE 3,000 every month for the past twelve months, and that unless they contributed money the paper would have to cease publication. Sawt Al Umma asks where from did the Shoikh get LE 36,000 which he alleges to have lost on the newspaper, and answers its own question by saying that he was given money by the present government and other quarters in exchange for his support.

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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

SATURDAY June 5th, 1948.

The Palestinian situation as
reviewed by the Arabic press. News
and comments.

Akhbar El Yom reports that Al Mawawy Boy, the G.O.C. Egyptian troops in Palestine, has ordered a general sea, land, and air attack in Palestine by the Egyptian forces at 4 A.M. this morning. The weekly's story is vague, however, for it does not specify the regions on which the attack is concentrated.

The same weekly reports that immediately after the Jewish air-raid on Amman took place, King Abdullah of Transjordan asked Miralai Saad Eldine Sabour Boy, Chief of the Egyptian military mission in Amman, to order the bombing of Tel Aviv from the air by R.E.A.F. in retaliation. Sabour Boy communicated the King's wish to Cairo and the R.E.A.F. immediately launched a terrific air attack on the Jewish capital, says Akhbar El Yom.

Under the headline "What did we gain"?, Akhbar El Yom admits that the Egyptian campaign in Palestine has so far cost Egypt LE 20,000,000. It says: "Egypt has spent LE 20,000,000 on the Palestine campaign. What has she gained? She showed that she had a strong army of which she is justly proud. We no longer have to reply to people who ask us how could Egypt defend herself if the British troops left the Suez Canal Zone. We also proved to the world that we are people who talk little and do much. We have also demonstrated to the Arab countries that Egypt deserves to lead them militarily as well as politically. The campaign also made us realise the danger of leaving our economy in the hands of foreigners. Moreover, we proved that we can mobilize all our resources for war within a few days while it took a whole year for the U.S.A. to change from a neutral to combatant nation. Egypt has lost money and men in the campaign, but she gained glory".

SATURDAY June 5th, 1948.

Akhbar El Yom also writes:

"It is a shame that Nahas Pasha and his supporters have refused to contribute money for the welfare of the Egyptian troops".

"A black list will be drawn up of the names of the rich Egyptians who failed to contribute money for the welfare of the Egyptian troops".

"His Majesty's gifts to his troops are valued at LE 45,000".

"His Majesty King Abdullah of Transjordan intends to pay a visit to the Egyptian troops in Palestine. He told us that he hoped he would meet King Farouk in the near future.

"Egypt's Jews have contributed LE 40,000 for the welfare of the Egyptian troops. Among the Jews who contributed money are: David Adès (LE 1000); Emilio Adès (LE 1000), Zilkha bank (LE 1000); the shops of Cicurel, Chomla, and Gattogno (LE 1000 each); Aslan Vidon and Al Katob Al Misri (LE 500 each)". (It is interesting to note that the name of the well-known Arabic literary magazine "Al Katob Al Misri" appears in the list. Not many of the magazine's readers know that it was owned by Jews - Ed.).

When will fighting stop?

Under the above heading, Al Misri, the Wafdist daily, writes: "The Arab forces have undoubtedly scored big military victories in Palestine. The Egyptian forces annihilated most of the Jewish colonies in Southern Palestine. The Transjordanian army captured old Jerusalem. The Arab Legion and the Iraqi army are only a few kilometers away from the heart of Tel Aviv. All these victories have been scored in less than eighteen days. No doubt the Arab leaders had these victories in mind when they agreed to the 4-week truce with conditions. There is no doubt also that a 4-week truce offers the Jews a chance for rest and recuperation. This is why they readily agreed to it. It is our duty therefore to insist on our conditions and refuse to stop fighting until they are accepted by the Jews".....

The Sudanisation project.
interesting article by Al Misri..

The opposition newspapers are loud in their condemnation of Khashaba Pasha's acceptance of the Sudanisation project. Before translating the press comments, it may be interesting to note first the conversation which took place

- 3 -

SATURDAY June 5th, 1948.

between Khashaba Pasha on the one hand and the members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on the other, as reported by Al Misri. According to this leading Wafdist paper which is seldom guilty of inaccuracy, H.E. Khashaba Pasha, Egypt's Foreign Minister, explained to the Committee that the Permanent Committee which is to be composed of two Englishmen, two Egyptians, and two Sudanese, and whose main task is to decide when the Sudanese are ripe for self rule, was most advantageous. The Committee in question is to draw up a policy for the advancement of the Sudanese, decide on the number of Sudanese educational missions to be sent abroad, and the spreading of education in the Sudan. The British had suggested that only proposals which are approved by the majority of the members of the Permanent Committee may be submitted to the Condominium governments for consideration, said Khashaba Pasha. But the Egyptians insisted that the Sudanese members of the Committee in question should act only as advisers and not be entitled to vote, and that any proposal submitted by members of the Committee, whether or not they constitute a majority should be brought to the notice of the British and Egyptian governments. The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee disagreed with Khashaba Pasha that the creation of the Permanent Committee was so advantageous as to justify Egypt's acceptance of the Sudanisation project. The members of the F.A. Committee pointed out to the Minister that the Permanent Committee could only make recommendations but had no authority to impose them. They also pointed out that the project made no reference to the Unity of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian Crown. Khashaba Pasha replied that the discussions which took place between him and the British Ambassador were for the purpose of preparing the Sudanese for self rule, and were in no way connected with Egypt's or Britain's claims in the Sudan. Khashaba Pasha also informed the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that Mr Chapman-Andrews (British Minister in Egypt) had put to him the following question: "Would Egypt be satisfied if an Egyptian is appointed to the post of Assistant Governor-General of the Sudan?". Khashaba Pasha refused to answer.

Fouad Serag Eldine Pasha, member of the Senate F.A. Committee, put some interesting questions to Khashaba Pasha. The following are the questions and the replies:

Q - Is Egypt supposed to take part in the administration of the Sudan under the new project? Will the appointment of two Egyptians as members of the Executive Council mean that Egypt will take part in the administration of the Sudan?

A - No. Membership of the Executive Council does not mean that Egypt will take part in the Sudan administration. Not even if all the members of the Executive Council are Egyptians.

SATURDAY June 5th, 1948.

Q - Your Excellency said that the British put you in an embarrassing position by claiming that they wish to put the Sudanisation project into effect in order to prepare the Sudanese for self rule. Are you sure that the Sudanese approve of this project?

A - A big group of Sudanese fully approve of the British project without modification. Another group does not disapprove of it as it stands. A smaller group wants both the British and the Egyptians out of the Sudan.

Fouad Serag Eldine Pasha commented on Khashaba Pasha's frank statement by saying: "We know that the political parties of the Sudan disapprove of the Sudanisation project, especially the Ashiga and Unity parties. To this, Khashaba Pasha replied: "I am absolutely certain that the majority of the Sudanese approve of the Sudanisation project and are extremely anxious to have it put into effect. They have been pressing the British government to carry it out.

Q - Will Egypt's acceptance of the project and her agreeing to the continuation of the status quo in the Sudan for three years affect her position before the Security Council should she decide to appeal to it for the unity of the Nile Valley?

A - No. We have taken every precaution.

Comments.

The hostile reception by the opposition press to the Sudanisation project is not so interesting as 1 - The attempt of the opposition press to discredit Nokrashi Pasha. 2- The attempt of Akhbar EL Yom to defend the P.M. at the expense of Minister of Foreign Affairs Khashaba Pasha (who is not a Saadist but Liberal Constitutional) 3- Al Siyassa's article (Al Siyassa is the mouthpiece of the Liberal Constitutional party) in which it bluntly points out that Khashaba Pasha never took any decision during the Sudanisation talks without first consulting and obtaining the approval of the Prime Minister.

The opposition press:

Al Misri: "The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee did the right thing by rejecting the Sudanisation project which recognizes the Status quo in the Sudan and ignores the principle of the unity of the Nile Valley. The Committee reflected Egypt's public opinion which no longer tolerates foreign interference in the affairs of the Nile Valley".-----

Al Kutla: "What a calamity! The heroes of the Joint Defence Board wish to sell the Sudan to the British and give Britain a strong foothold in the Nile Valley. The present

SATURDAY June 5th, 1948.

Egyptian Cabinet and Khashaba Pasha will be made to realise that they committed a big mistake when they ignored Egyptian public opinion".-----

Sawt Al Umma: "Government supporters claim that Khashaba Pasha is alone responsible for the Sudanisation project and that Nokrashi Pasha and his colleagues disapprove of it. This is sheer nonsense. Khashaba Pasha conducted the talks on behalf of the Egyptian government and he must have kept his chief, the P.M., acquainted with everything connected with this matter. Nokrashi and his colleagues are for ever ready to supply the goods and forfeit their country's rights for the sake of staying in power. God bless Nahas Pasha and the Wafd party who made the Egyptians alive to the dangers arising from the conclusion of this harmful project." -----

Pro-government press:

Akhbar El Yom: Nokrashi Pasha has rejected the Sudanisation project". The weekly then goes on to print a genuine/false message from its real/imaginary correspondent in London which reads: "The official circles in London are surprised at Nokrashi Pasha's rejection of the Sudanisation project although Khashaba Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepted it. These circles wonder if this incident will affect the position of the Egyptian Foreign Minister". Akhbar El Yom then goes on to say: "It was generally believed that Khashaba Pasha conducted the talks with the British Ambassador on the understanding that he should submit the result to the Cabinet".

Liberal Constitutional mouthpiece:

Al Siyassa: "It seems that some of our contemporaries do not understand the duties of the Foreign Minister. The British government sent the Egyptian government a note which indicated that the British were ready to come to an understanding concerning Egypt's point of view with respect to Sudanisation. It was natural then for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to discuss the matter with the British government. But before he did this he submitted the British note to the Egyptian advisors and to the Egyptian Cabinet. His Excellency was in constant touch with the Prime Minister during the talks, and both the P.M. and the Foreign Minister consulted the Cabinet on every decision that was taken, before it was taken".-----

- 6 -

SATURDAY June 5th, 1948.

Sawt Al Umma alleges Hassan Al Banna asked the Americans for money.

Sawt Al Umma, the Wafdist daily, publishes a short article inside a box in the shape of a letter received by it from a correspondent. The daily asked in a previous issue where from did Hassan Al Banna, the leader of the Moslem Brotherhood Society, get the LE 36000 which he claimed to have lost during the past 12 months on the publication of his party's paper, Al Ikhwani Al Muslimoun. The "correspondent" answers this question in to-day's issue: "Where did he get the money? from the Americans, the French, and various Egyptian governments, of course. He tried also to get money from Yemen and is trying to get it at present from the Pakistan government," alleges the writer.

Miscellaneous reports.

Akhbar El Yom writes: "The U.S.A. has decided to expedite the appointment of her new Ambassador in Egypt".

"Abdel Fattah Assal, Egypt's Ambassador in Teheran who came to Egypt a few days ago, will return to Teheran on a very important mission."

"Turkey asked the Egyptian government to convert a number of merchantmen she bought from the U.S.A. into passenger ships at the Khedive Line docks."

"Monsieur Hughes, the Vatican representative in Egypt, advocates the establishment of an Islamic-Christian Union."

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

THURSDAY Evening June 10th, 1948.
FRIDAY Morning June 11th, 1948.

THURSDAY Evening June 10th, 1948.

the Truce.

Under the headline: "Fighting has stopped but it is a short-lived truce", Al Balagh writes: "The Arab countries and the Zionist gangs have agreed to cease fighting at 8 A.M. on June 11th. This means that Arab guns which have been showering bombs on the Zionists will stop firing for four weeks. But it should be made clear to the Security Council and the big nations that our acceptance of the truce is a noble sacrifice on our part and definite proof that the Arab countries desire peace and have only resorted to violence when the Zionist criminals refused to stop their atrocities. Count Bernadotte and the Security Council should realise that we have no intention to lose the military advantages we gained since the beginning of the campaign. We accepted the truce only in the hope of achieving our aims peacefully. Jewish immigration must stop and the so-called State of Israel must disappear. These are the main Arab aims and unless they are achieved between now and the end of the 4-week truce we shall resume fighting".

 Al Balagh versus Micky Rooney and
 Danny Kay.
 (See also the Review of June 8th).

Under the headline: "Micky Rooney and Danny Kay collect money for the Zionists while in Europe. Their films must be boycotted in Egypt and the East", Al Balagh writes: "It is reported that film actors Danny Kay and Micky Rooney gave the money they made during their trip to London to the Jews of Palestine. These two Zionist actors should be punished by the Egyptians. Their films have so far been popular in Egypt, but then we did not know when we patronised

- 2 -

THURSDAY Evening June 10th, 1948.

their films that they were pro-Zionists and that they would go so far as to collect money for the Zionists to enable them commit crimes against the Arabs of Palestine.

"These two actors should be punished not only by the Egyptians but by all the residents of Egypt who are loyal to this country. Their films must be boycotted so that they are made to understand that the artist who concerns himself with politics is a traitor to his profession.

"The Ministry of Social Affairs should take firm action against these men and prevent their films from showing in this country, if only for the sake of maintaining peace and order, seeing that there is strong likelihood that disturbances may take place if films in which these men appear are shown in this country. The Egyptian and Arab blood which is being spilt in Palestine at present by weapons bought with the money of men like Danny Kay and Micky Rooney cries for vengeance".

- 3 -

FRIDAY June 11th, 1948.

The Truce.

Al Assas strikes a pessimistic note.

The reaction of the Arabic press to the 4-week truce may be described as mild in the sense that it is neither critical nor enthusiastic. Al Assas is the only daily so far which holds the view that the Palestinian problem can only be solved by the sword. Under the headline: "Fighting has ceased what next?", Al Assas says: "The Arabs have accepted the temporary truce only after they were given assurances that the Jews would not benefit by it. Many Arabs are asking: "How did the Arab countries agree to be treated on the same footing as the Zionists and conclude a truce with them?" We answer this question by saying that the Arab countries did not conclude a truce with the Zionist State nor did they recognize its existence. They simply agreed to cease-fire after the Security Council mediator intervened. It is of course unlikely that the Palestinian problem which has been in existence for thirty years and made difficult through American and Russian policy, can be solved in four weeks. But the Arab countries could hardly refuse to accept the truce if the United Nations of which they are members claim that there is a possibility that the problem can be solved peacefully if fighting ceases for a short period. The Jews, however, have dreamt for many generations of establishing a Jewish empire, and we can hardly expect to persuade them peacefully and in 4-weeks to abandon their dream. We firmly believe that the Palestinian question can only be settled by the sword and that the truce will end without a solution being achieved".-----

The truce may not be respected by the Stern gang, says Al Ahram.

Al Ahram does not comment on the truce but merely quotes Radio New York as saying that the Stern gang has declared that it did not approve of the truce and that it might attack the United Nations representatives who might go to Palestine to see that the truce is respected by both parties. Al Ahram says that if the Stern gang carries out its threat, it would become very clear to the whole world that the Zionists do not constitute a state but a group of murderers who owe no allegiance to their so-called state of Israel.

The Arabs were wise to accept the truce, says Al Sawadi.

Al Sawadi, the pro-government weekly, says that the man-in-the-street is displeased at the Arab acceptance of the truce. "But we believe that the Arab leaders acted very wisely by accepting the truce", says Al Sawadi.

FRIDAY June 11th, 1948.

Firstly, Truman is dying for an excuse to lift the embargo on the exportation of arms to the Middle East and if the Arabs refused the truce he would have jumped at the chance and given the Jews all the arms they want. Secondly, the Security Council claims that a truce offers a good chance for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

The truce can result in three things, says Al Sawadi: The Jews may violate the truce, in which case the whole world will turn against them and the Arabs would be justified in resuming the fight. Or they may respect the truce but the mediator fails to settle the issue, in which case fighting will be resumed automatically and the Arab countries will not have lost anything by agreeing to the truce. Or the miracle may take place and a peaceful settlement is reached.

How the truce came to be accepted.

Al Sawadi claims that the following factors had a great deal to do with the Arab acceptance of the truce.

- 1 - The magnetic personality of Bernadotte.
- 2 - Sir Ronald Campbell's intervention and persuasion.
- 3 - Bernadotte's promise that the terms of the truce will be respected.
- 4 - Nuri Al Said Pasha's intervention which made Iraq and Transjordan accept the truce.

Other news.

Al Sawadi says that the Jews of America have waged an economic war on Egypt. The censor, however, did not permit the magazine to explain the nature of this economic war, as a blank space appears where there should have been an explanation.

The same weekly alleges that the Saudi government has warned the U.S. government that if the U.S.A. took any steps from now on in aid of the Jews, Saudi Arabia would cancel the oil concessions.

The escape of Amin Osman Pasha's murderer.

The Arabic press continues to show keen interest in the escape of Amin Osman Pasha's murderer. It is unnecessary to print news concerning this story which is fully covered by the English and French press, but it may be interesting to note the reaction of the Arab press. The government organ Al Assas is doing its best to persuade the public that the criminal did not escape with the connivance of the

- 5 -

FRIDAY June 11th, 1948.

authorities while Sawt Al Umma, the Wafdist paper accuses the government of helping this murderer as well as the criminals who blew up Nahas Pasha's home to escape. Al Assas prints no editorials but explains in detail how Nokrashi Pasha is disturbed about this incident and how no stone will be left unturned to catch the criminal. Sawt Al Umma which devotes the whole of the front page to the story prints an editorial inside a box in which it says: "The innocent blood of Amin Osman Pasha was spilt more than two years ago and yet the criminals have not yet been sentenced. The country has witnessed since the Pasha's murder a series of calamities which culminated in the escape of Hussein Towfik. The people in this country are amazed to hear that the men accused of murdering Amin Osman and committing other crimes of violence are allowed to leave prison and visit restaurants, cabarets, cinemas, and the homes of their friends. What kind of justice do we have in Egypt, pray? The present government is not only unable to enforce public security but is also unable to hold the criminals when they are arrested and even helps them to escape. How is it for instance that the father and mother of the criminal are still free although they helped their son to escape".-----

Commercial negotiations between
Egypt and Switzerland.

Al Assas reports that Under-Secretary for Finance; Amry Bey, is leaving for Switzerland to-day to discuss with the Swiss government the possibility of bartering Egyptian cotton for Swiss goods.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

SATURDAY June 12th, 1948.

Truce violated. Arabs and Jews
accuse each other.

The news that the Jews have violated the truce is published by the Arabic newspapers under screaming headlines which are printed in red ink and splashed across the top of the front page. The headlines are factual, however, and there are no editorial comments.

Akhbar El Yom adds that the Jewish authorities sent a letter to Count Bernadotte accusing the Arabs of violating the truce. It is interesting to note that Akhbar El Yom is the only paper which publishes this news. This may be due to the influence of the magazine which seems to enjoy special privileges denied to other papers by the censor.

Important meeting.

Shortly after midnight, Azzam Pasha rang up the Arab representatives and Foreign Ministers who are in Cairo at present and requested them to call at the Arab League Secretariat immediately, report Akhbar El Yom and Al Misri. The meeting took place at 1 A.M. this morning and was attended by Egypt's Foreign Minister Khashaba Pasha, Ahmed Al Rawy Pasha, Hameed Faranjiya Bey, and the Syrian, Lebanese, Iraqi, Saudi, Transjordanian, and Yemenite representatives in Cairo. Azzam Pasha told them that the situation in Syria was fast deteriorating and that the Jews were still firing at the Syrian army. The gentlemen present at the meeting decided to address a note to Count Bernadotte informing him that the Arabs would not tolerate such aggression.

News and comments concerning
Palestine.

Akhbar El Yom writes: "A truce is not a happy event so far as a victorious army is concerned. We accepted the

- 2 -

SATURDAY June 12th, 1948.

truce against our better judgment, but we had no choice"...

Under the headline: "A temporary truce", Akhbar El Yom also writes: "There is not one person among the Egyptians who is pleased about this truce. Our armies are scoring one victory after another. The morale of the public is very high indeed, and the government enjoys unprecedented support from the public. The Western powers have intervened for the second time while our armies are victorious. The first time was when the armies of Khodive Ibrahim reached the gates of Constantinople. The Arab countries could have said No and faced the music, but the Arab leaders, after giving the matter much thought agreed to the temporary truce. Underline the word temporary, for the Arab countries will never agree to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

"We must not waste a single moment during the 4-week truce. We must keep our powder dry, for the truce may be violated and end abruptly. We must not sleep. The nations which sleep never wake up",

Under the headline: "Cease-fire", Al Misri writes: "The Arab countries have ordered their armed forces to cease fighting and the order was obeyed. But the Zionist forces have violated the truce in different places. This was only to be expected from people who were weaned on treachery. We would like to point out two things. Firstly, the Arab people have accepted the truce against their better judgment and only because they wanted to prove to the world that they are peace loving people. Secondly, the Arabs will not agree to another truce or to Jewish immigration. We are certain that the annihilation of the Zionist gangs in Palestine is the only way to restore peace and order in Palestine. Let this truce be the last".-----

Akhbar El Yom prints the following reports: Discussions are taking place at present concerning the future of Palestine. It is agreed that the inhabitants of Palestine will be allowed to decide their own future.

King Abdullah made a statement to the weekly's correspondent in which he said that he would never agree to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and that should fighting be resumed after the truce it may result in a third world war.

There is a likelihood that the Arab countries may agree to Bernadotte's request and appoint a delegation to discuss with him a solution of the Palestinian problem. The Arabs, however, will not agree to attend a round-table

SATURDAY June 12th, 1948.

conference with the Jews.

Emir Abdulilah, Regent of Iraq, was received in audience by His Majesty King Farouk, and the most important subject that was discussed at the meeting was "the coordination of the high command". His Highness returned to Amman yesterday morning.

The Arab League's Political Committee will meet in the next few days (the weekly does not state the exact date or the purpose for the meeting).

Akhbar El Yom's correspondent in London remarked to Emir Faisal, Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister: "Political observers in London believe that President Truman would not have recognized the State of Israel if he thought that this recognition would result in King Ibn Saoud cancelling the oil concessions". The Arab prince replied: "This is untrue. The Jews hope that Saudi Arabia would take such a step which would break the back of the American navy but at the same time would result in the Americans hating the Arabs."

The escape of Amin Osman Pasha's murderer.
Wafdist press continues attack on government.

Akhbar El Yom remarks that the escape of the criminal who murdered Egyptian statesman Amin Osman Pasha became known the same day as the story concerning the Arab acceptance of the truce. Yet, the magazine continues, the escape was given more publicity by the press than the truce.

Sawt Al Umma resuming its attack on the government for its alleged connivance at the criminal's escape publishes no less than four editorials concerning the story in which it demands that the father and family of the criminal should be put in prison for the part they played in the escape and that the government should resign. "The country has witnessed during Nokrashi Pasha's rule a series of abominable crimes never before witnessed in this country", says Sawt Al Umma. "Not only has the government proved incapable of preventing crime and maintaining public security, but it also makes it easy for criminals to escape. Can Nokrashi Pasha's government be considered therefore a government in the proper sense of the word?". The daily ends one of the editorials by warning Nokrashi Pasha that unless the criminal is caught, other criminals may be encouraged to murder him and his supporters.

SATURDAY June 12th, 1948.

The same daily remarks that when the criminal escaped, his father tried to gain for his son the sympathy of the public by making a statement to the press that his son had been wanting to go to Palestine to fight the Zionists. The daily then goes on to say that the criminal escaped on the same day as the declaration of the truce and that "our hero" probably timed his escape with the help of the authorities so that he may not have to fight should he succeed in reaching Palestine.

It is interesting to note that Al Kutla which is one of the most violent opponents of Nokrashi Pasha, failed to take advantage of the criminal's escape to discredit Nokrashi Pasha and his administration. But this strange occurrence may be explained by the fact that Makram Ebeid Pasha, the owner of Al Kutla, has been briefed by the father of the murderer (the Under-Secretary for Defence) to defend his other son who is at present in jail awaiting punishment for the part he played with his escaped killer-brother in the murder of Amin Osman Pasha and the attempted murder of a number of British soldiers.

Commercial news. Al Misri says
Egyptian cotton is in strong position.

Al Misri writes: "The position of the Egyptian cotton is very strong. The demand for the long-staple cotton has been so great that nothing is left of last year's crop except what the government has in stock. The short-staple cotton is also in great demand by England and India. Russia is at present negotiating for the purchase of 12000 Kentars and France for 50,000 bales. Britain's threat that she might not buy Egyptian cotton was therefore idle. She is now anxious to buy our cotton and not so enthusiastic about the Sudan's or Uganda's cotton".-----

The cotton deal with Russia.

Al Misri also reports that the Russians proposed to the Egyptian government the bartering of Russian tobacco, timber, and fertilizers for 12000 Kentars of cotton. The Egyptian side, however, said that it would barter its cotton only for wheat, timber, and leather, and that the Russians must not sell the cotton purchased from the Egyptians to the countries of Central and South Europe seeing that these countries are old markets for Egyptian cotton. The Russians agreed to all these conditions.

- 5 -

SATURDAY June 12th, 1948.

Akhbar El Yom reports that the Egyptian authorities have banned the exportation of scrap iron. The British authorities in Egypt, however, may export scrap iron provided that Egypt gets one-third of the quantity exported.

"Truman Nahas".

Under the above headline, Al Siyassa, the mouthpiece of the Liberal Constitutional party, writes: "Mr Truman made a speech two days ago during his unsuccessful election campaign in which he attacked the Congress very strongly, exactly as Nahas Pasha attacks the Egyptian parliament. We used to think that Egypt was the only country in the world where leaders attack the parliament, but it seems that America, big America, has a President whose mind works as Nahas Pasha's mind. This is bad for Mr Truman. Nahas Pasha's distorted mind caused his defeat and Mr Truman is bound to meet with the same end. It is sufficient to quote a leader of the Republican party who said that Mr Truman did not realise the responsibility of his statements. But is not Truman the man who was the first to recognize the Zionist emblem?".

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

SATURDAY Evening June 12th, 1948
SUNDAY Morning June 13th, 1948
MONDAY Morning June 14th, 1948.

SATURDAY Evening June 12th, 1948.

Reaction of the Arabic press
to the violation of the truce.

Under the headline: "What can the Security Council say to this?" Al Zaman writes: "The Zionists violated the truce in several places a few moments after it was declared. They showed no respect for the Security Council or Count Bernadotte's mediation, but perhaps they wanted to impress on the world that they are so strong that they fear nobody.

"The Arab people accepted the truce against their will, so when it became known that the Zionists violated the truce, the Arabs were exceedingly glad as it afforded them a chance to resume fighting and throw the wicked enemy out of Palestine. We have been very patient. The dirty Zionists were too cowardly to put up a fight when the Arabs attacked them, but now that the truce is declared they suddenly become brave. We are not going to stand for this violation. We do not wish Truman and Stalin to pamper the Zionists at the expense of the Arabs. We can handle these low things even if they are supported by thousands of Trumans and Stalins.

Under the headline: "The Zionists are in a desperate state", Al Balagh publishes an editorial in which it says that it is not at all surprised at the violation of the truce by the Zionists, seeing that they must know that they have no chance to establish a state of their own with or without the aid of a truce. If the Jews continue to violate the truce, however, the Arabs would be justified in resuming the fighting.

[Al Zaman tries to help
escaped murderer.

Al Zaman, the pro-Palace evening daily, tries to help Hussein Towfik, escaped murderer of Amin Osman Pasha, gain public sympathy, by publishing a few phrases written by the killer for the paper in which he says that life is not worth living without freedom.

- 2--

SUNDAY Morning June 13th, 1948.

Wafdist daily insinuates Palace
helped murderer escape.

Sawt Al Umma, the Wafdist daily, insinuates that the Palace ~~has~~ helped the murderer of Amin Osman Pasha to escape. The paper does not make this accusation openly, but the manner in which it reports the news leaves the reader in no doubt as to what the paper means to say. The daily reports that the escaped murderer used to go to the clinic of a certain throat specialist by the name of Dr. George Boutros to have his throat treated (it was revealed in the papers that neither the Public Prosecutor nor the Court which is trying the case gave permission to the murderer to leave prison and have his throat treated at a private clinic). The daily then publishes the following significant story: "Kerim Thabet Boy (Advisor to the E.S.B. as well as press Counsellor to His Majesty) used to call daily at noon at the clinic of Dr. George Boutros for treatment. He stopped visiting the clinic a few days ago when his health improved". The report appears innocent on the surface but the paper wishes to say that Kerim Thabet used to call at the clinic to plan with the murderer his escape and that he stopped going to the clinic after the murderer made good his escape.

Sawt Al Umma also reports that it is rumoured that the murderer escaped to the U.S.A. by private airplane. The Wafdist newspapers Sawt Al Umma, Al Misri, and Al Balagh accuse the government of criminal negligence and of helping the murderer to escape. Sawt Al Umma suggests that the Egyptians would be justified to take the law into their own hands.

Sawt Al Umma comments on Al Zaman's
attempt to make a hero of the murderer.
(See page 1 of this Review).

Sawt Al Umma writes: "Newspapers publish the words of private individuals written in their own handwriting only when these individuals are notables or heroes. Al Zaman published last night some phrases about freedom written by Hussein Towfik. What is the paper up to? These are indeed strange times we are living in. There is no justice or decency".

Truce violation .
Sawt Al Umma attacks the British for
proposing truce, wants Arabs resume fighting
immediately.

Under the headline: "After the violation of the
truce", Sawt Al Umma, Wafdist daily, writes: "We, the Arabs,
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SUNDAY Morning June 13th, 1948.

are not the only people who accuse the Zionists of treachery. Readers will remember that Mr Bevin himself stated at the House of Commons that he could not be sure that the Jews would respect the truce if it was declared. The British therefore doubted the sincerity and honesty of the Jews, yet it was the double-faced British who proposed the conclusion of truce and put the Arabs in an embarrassing situation. Now that the Zionists have again resorted to treachery, the Arabs are not only justified to resume fighting, but also forced to fight at once in order to save Palestine and keep the morale of the Egyptians and the Arabs high. The blood of our dead soldiers and the millions of pounds we already spent on the campaign must not be wasted. We must strike while the iron is hot".

Al Ikhwan's article.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun does not urge the Arab governments to resume the fight, but merely curses "those God-forsaken Jews who have no character or conscience" and says that the Arabs are watching Bernadette and the Security Council to see how they will react to the Jewish violation of the truce.

Statements by the Iranian, Afghanistan,
and Pakistan envoys.

The Iranian Ambassador in Egypt told Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun: The attitude of Iran towards the Palestinian case is not different from that of other Moslem states. The Iranians always have the interests of the Moslems in view and they will always support the Arabs.

The Afghanistan Minister said to the same paper: "Afghanistan considers the Palestinian war to be a Holy War and believes that the Arabs are in the right and that the Zionists must not be allowed to establish a Jewish state inside Arab Palestine. It is the duty of the Moslem countries to stand by the Arab Countries.

Al Sayed Abdel Rahoom, the Pakistan Chargé d'Affaires, made the following statement to Al Ikhwan: "The Moslems of the Indian Continent have considered since 1919 any attempt to prevent the Arabs of Palestine from establishing a united Arab government to be grossly unfair. Hence the support of Pakistan's representatives at the United Nations for the Arabs of Palestine. The Pakistan parliament passed a resolution asking the government to give every possible aid to the Arabs. The Moslems of Pakistan firmly believe that it is the duty of Islamic nations to help each other in time of danger. (Al Sayed Abdel Rahoom is referred to by the daily as Pakistan's Chargé d'Affaires, but the Pakistan Ambassador arrived in this country a few days ago and presented his letters of credentials to His Majesty - Ed.).

- 4 -

MONDAY June 14th, 1948.

Excitement over escape of murderer.
Wafdist paper says country's independence
and freedom are in danger.

The Arabic press continues to treat the escape of the murderer of Amin Osman Pasha as top story of the day. Sawt Al Umma publishes no less than three editorials on the subject beside reporting the latest developments. Under the headline: "A voice of warning. Bloody dramas enacted before the public", the paper points out that Al Zaman's publication of some phrases written by the criminal about freedom is tantamount to glorifying crime. It concludes that there is no justice in Egypt and that the crimes committed in Egypt and the escape of murderers with the connivance of the government are bound to undermine Egypt's reputation abroad and endanger her independence and freedom.

Under-Secretary for Interior Ammar Boy publishes a reply to Sawt Al Umma's accusation in to-day's Al Assas in which he claims that public security in Egypt at present is good and that the government spares no effort in tracking down the criminals. He fails, however, to reply to the daily's specific accusations against the government concerning the alleged help given by the authorities to the criminal to make good his escape.

Palostine.
American observers unwanted?

Sawt Al Umma writes: "We learned that a representative of a certain Arab country at the Arab League's political Committee may raise the question of American observers in the light of America's recognition of the mythical Zionist state. A note may be submitted by the Arab League to the Mediator to the effect that the presence of American observers is rather suspicious".

The Palestinian students in
America.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun writes: "The Egyptian Ministry of Education received a letter from the Egyptian Education Mission in Washington saying that 92 men and women Palestinian students in America had not been receiving their allowances due to the present situation in Palostine. The Minister of Education has referred the letter to the Arab League Secretariat with the necessary information concerning the students' needs and the cost of living in the U.S.A.".

- 5 -

MONDAY June 14th, 1948.

Italian Jews in Egypt.
Italian Minister given assurances.

The Italian Minister in Egypt called on the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday, reports Al Ikhwan. The Italian Minister told the press after the meeting that he saw Khashaba Pasha in connection with the Italian Jewish residents in Egypt. Several Italian Jews had been interned, said the Minister, and other Italian Jews were worried lest the government would also intern them. Khashaba Pasha assured the Italian Minister that the Egyptian authorities had no intention to intern them so long as they did not engage in subversive activities which would harm the state.

Truce violation.

No article of special interest concerning the Jewish violation of the truce are published in the Arabic press this morning, but maximum space is devoted to stories from Reuter, A.N.A., U.P., and special correspondents. Al Assas publishes an editorial under the headline "What a farce", in which it says that the violation of the truce by the Jews proves that the State of Israel has no control over the Jewish gangs and cannot therefore be considered a state. The writer concludes the article by expressing pleasure at the Jewish violation of the truce seeing that respectable nations must now be reluctant to recognize the state of Israel.

Trade agreement between Egypt and Sweden. Cotton and onions for timber, paper, and steel.

Al Misri reports that a trade agreement was concluded between Egypt and Sweden whereby the former exports to the latter Egyptian cotton, cottonseed cake, onion, cigarettes, and raw phosphates in exchange for timber, cellulose, paper, chemical products, steel and other items.

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DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

TUESDAY June 15th, 1948.

Pro-Government weekly says murderer of Amin Osman Pasha is a hero and should not be pursued by the police.

Rose El Yussuf, the pro-government weekly, publishes an article headlined: "Let him go" in which it says that the murderer who killed Amin Osman Pasha and tried to assassinate a number of British soldiers is a hero who should be helped by the public. The gallant gentleman was only executing the sentence of death passed on Amin Osman Pasha by public opinion, says this pro-government weekly.

The same paper advocates the murder of Nahas Pasha by publishing a vulgar cartoon showing the Wafdist leader in bed with a chamber pot beside it and urine dripping on the floor from under the bed shoots while Fouad Sorag El Dino Pasha is standing beside the bed listening to his chief. The Pasha is saying: "Tell Hussein Towfik that I accept the truce unconditionally".

Sawt Al Umma accuses Public Prosecutor of complicity.

Sawt Al Umma, Wafdist daily, prints an editorial under the headline: "A gigantic conspiracy" in which it points out that whenever crimes of special importance were committed in Egypt in the past, the Public Prosecutor ordered that the press must not report news concerning those crimes. Yet in the case of the escape of the murderer of Amin Osman Pasha the parquet allowed the newspapers to publish the news as they pleased. This, the paper maintains, is calculated to help the murderer and keep him informed of every step that is being taken to apprehend him so that he may take precautions against being caught.

- 2 -

TUESDAY June 15th, 1948.

The Palestinian and Sudan questions
as seen by Al Ikhwan.

Under the headline: "England shows her cards and comes out in the open", Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun advances the theory that Britain stood by the Arabs in Palestine in order to persuade Egypt to agree to the Sudanisation project. The daily says: "When the Arabs brandished their swords to annihilate the Zionist gangs who killed children, dismembered pregnant women, and polluted water, England donned the clothes of a saint and expressed approval of the step taken by the Arabs. This made Arab leaders sing her praise and declare that England is the only friend the Arabs have. They forgot how the British persecuted the Arabs in the past and enabled the Jews to gain a foothold in Palestine. We were suspicious of England from the start. We could not believe that she helped the Arabs for nothing. We know that the Ingloos were cunning devils and clever in politics and treachery. But we confess that we did not know their motive for helping the Arabs. We suspected an ulterior motive but did not know what it was. However, we did not have long to wait before England unveiled her ugly face and showed her cards. The minute the Arab armies entered Palestine she started discussions about the Sudanisation project which aims at making the Egyptians recognize the validity of the 1899 condominium. When the Arab armies reached Tel-Aviv and were about to enter it, the British brought pressure to bear on the Arab governments and forced them to accept the truce. When the truce was declared some Arabs who are in the pay of the British began to advocate the adoption of the Morrison plan which is really another form of partition. Now that the cat is out of the bag, it is the duty of the Arabs to resume fighting. It is better to fight and die like martyrs than live the life of slaves".----

TUESDAY June 15th, 1948.

Comments and news concerning Palestine.
Peace is tantamount to surrender says Rose El Yussuf.

Rose El Yussuf publishes an editorial headlined "Peace means surrender" in which it says that there is no sense in the truce if the Jews violate it every day of the four weeks. "We accepted the truce only because we love peace", says the weekly. "But peace in Palestine cannot be achieved unless the Jews surrender. Have they surrendered? Have they abandoned their plan for establishing a Zionist State? No. Truce then is at once unjustifiable and dangerous".--

The Egyptian government withdraws
its educational missions from the U.S.A.

Under the above headline, Rose El Yussuf, reports that the Egyptian government has decided to withdraw all the Egyptian educational and military missions from the U.S.A. because of the latter's attitude towards the Palestinian question. Only the students who were going to the U.S.A. or the ones who are already there but have not yet started their tuition are affected by this decision. The men who are already studying at American colleges will be allowed to finish their studies, says the paper.

Al Misri reports that the Coptic Patriarch sent the Prime Minister a cheque for LE 1000 which represent the sum of money contributed by Coptic Bishops for the Egyptian army welfare fund.

The same daily reports that the Arab League's Political Committee will meet to-day and that the Mufti of Palestine, Towfik Abu Al Huda Pasha (Transjordanian P.M.), Fawzy Al Molky Pasha (Transjordanian Foreign Minister), Mohsein Al Birazy Bey (Syrian Minister of Interior) and Hamid Faranjiya (Lebanese Foreign Minister) have arrived in Cairo to attend the meeting. Last night a military conference was held in Cairo which was attended by the chiefs of staff of the Arab armies as well as Haidar Pasha.

Under the headline: "No home rule for the Zionists", Al Assas, Nokrashi Pasha's mouthpiece, writes: "Before the votes were taken on the partition scheme at the U.N. Assembly, Camille Shamoun, Lebanon's representative proposed that Palestine should continue to be a united country but its Jewish residents may be given home rule. The U.S. representative strongly objected to this proposal and the Assembly voted for partition. Judging by the repeated statements made by King Abdullah recently, the Arabs have abandoned Shamoun's scheme. This is a good thing. Egypt in particular should strongly oppose giving the Jews in Palestine home rule."

- 5 -

TUESDAY June 15th, 1948.

The war brought many interesting facts to light. It was discovered for instance that the Jews had very strong fortifications at the Egyptian borders in the shape of settlements or colonies. Why were these fortifications built? The answer is obvious. They were built as strongholds to be used in a conflict between the Jews and the Egyptians. If the Jews are allowed to establish a federal government in Palestine they will be in a position to build other fortifications as well as control Egyptian economy".---

Al Ahram reports that the League's Political Committee will discuss three things. Firstly, the Mediator's desire to submit a solution for the Palestinian problem. Secondly, The solution which the Arabs may submit to the Mediator. Thirdly, the steps which should be taken in the event of no solution being reached.

Mr Chargé d'Affaires calls on
Khashaba Pasha.

Al Nida', Wardist weekly, writes: "Mr Patterson, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo, has called on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs more than once where he saw the Minister and senior officials. Mr Chapman-Andrews and the Italian Minister in Cairo also did the same. We may state with certainty that the three gentlemen submitted a note to Khashaba Pasha which included some demands concerning the nationals of their countries. The matter has developed to such a degree that it was described by some senior officials of the Ministry as "a thorny problem". It has been decided to refer it to the legal experts at the office of the Military Governor-General for advice.

"The U.S.A. protests against Egyptian
judicature.

The American Embassy supports the wife and the
Minister of Justice supports the husband".

Under the above headline, Rose El Yussuf publishes an article in which it says that the Minister of Justice received last week a letter from the American Embassy in Cairo protesting against the attitude adopted by an Egyptian Count which refused to recognize the legal validity of documents submitted to it by "American ecclesiastical quarters".

- 6 -

TUESDAY June 15th, 1948.

According to the weekly a certain Mansour Bahgat charged his wife with committing adultery with a Christian doctor. The wife was ill, and when she asked her husband for a divorce her doctor advised the husband to agree. Shortly after the divorce the lady embraced the Christian faith and married the doctor at the Anglican Church. The former husband complained to the parquet who ruled that the second marriage was illegal because the lady was at one time a Moslem, and that she should be punished for committing adultery. In its letter to the Minister of Justice, the U.S. Embassy said that religious persecution was bound to have unpleasant results and requested the Minister to investigate the matter, alleges Rose El Yussuf. The weekly concludes the story by saying that the Minister uphold the decision of the parquet.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

WEDNESDAY June 16th, 1948.

The Arab League's Political Committee.

The Arab League's Political Committee held two meetings yesterday, one of which was attended by Count Bernadotte, the U.N. Mediator. Al Misri quotes Azzam Pasha, the League's Secretary General, as saying to the press that the Count has not officially proposed the holding of an Arab-Jewish conference at Rhodes but has merely suggested this step to some Arab leaders. When asked if the Arabs would accept to sit with the Jews at a conference, Azzam Pasha said that he could not reply until the Political Committee took a decision on this matter.

Al Misri then goes on to say that Haj Amin Al Husseini had a 2-hour conference with Azzam Pasha yesterday for the purpose of putting before him the solutions to the Palestinian question which might be acceptable to the Arabs of Palestine. Haj Amin also had a talk with Mohsin Bey Al Borazi, the Syrian Minister of Interior, about the same subject.

The same paper reports that the members of the Political Committee decided to appoint a committee which will be composed of the Arab Consuls in Palestine under the chairmanship of Taki Eldine Al Solh for the purpose of ascertaining that the truce is respected.

The Political Committee also decided to appoint a special committee to include Egyptian P.M. Nokrashi Pasha, Lebanese P.M. Riad Al Solh Bey, Transjordanian P.M. Towfik Abu Al Huda Pasha, and the Arab League's Secretary General Azzam Pasha, for the purpose of receiving and examining any suggestions which Count Bernadotte may have for the solution of the Palestinian problem, or submitting to the Count any suggestions they themselves may have. Riad Al Solh Bey who is at present in Lebanon is expected to arrive in Egypt shortly, says Al Misri.

- 2 -

WEDNESDAY June 16th, 1948.

According to the Arabic press, the Political Committee held a meeting at 8 P.M. last night (June 15th) to examine Bernadotte's proposal that Jerusalem should be declared an open city. The Committee rejected the proposal on the grounds that the Arabs had always respected the holy shrines in Jerusalem and are ready to facilitate the visiting of those shrines.

Egypt's note to Count Bernadotte.

Al Misri publishes the Arabic text of a note sent by Egypt to Count Bernadotte which was made public by the Egyptian Presidency of the Council of Ministers at 9 P.M. last night (June 15th). The note concerns the truce violations committed by the Jews, and says that unless the Egyptian government receives assurances that the places captured by the Jews since the truce was declared are going to be returned to the Egyptians, the Egyptian troops will launch an attack on these places to recapture them.

Al Ahram's story.

Al Ahram says that there is a strong possibility that the Arabs will refuse Bernadotte's invitation to go to Rhodes to attend a peace conference. The Arabs have already made it clear to the Count that they do not wish to sit at the same conference table with the Jews and that he could fly between the Arab countries and Palestine as he did in the case of the cease-fire to discuss the peace proposals with the Arab and Jewish leaders.

Al Ahram also reports that some responsible Arab circles received information to the effect that the British intend to evacuate Haifa within the next few days. When asked by the daily's reporter if this news is correct, Azzam Pasha replied that the British did not inform him of their alleged intention to evacuate this Palestinian port. "If the British take such a step, it would be tantamount to the surrender of Haifa to the Jews", says Al Ahram. "The Arabs will not tolerate such a move especially when the truce is still effective".

Under the headline: "The meeting of the Arab League's Political Committee. Its reasons and results", Al Ahram writes: "The Arab League's Political Committee meets at a very difficult stage. The truce was violated by the Jews more than once and in more than one place. The Mediator invited both parties to go at Rhodes to discuss a solution to the problem, but the Political Committee has to respect public opinion in the Arab countries and abandon once and for all the policy of appeasement. The Arabs had

- 3 -

WEDNESDAY June 16th, 1948.

enough of this policy. The number of the Jews in Palestine did not exceed 8000 in the last century but it became 50000 at the beginning of this century thanks to the leniency of the Arabs. The number of the Jews then jumped to more than 800,000 during the British mandate. During the last century the Jews were content with the permission to visit the Lamentation Wall. Now they wish to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. The Arabs will no longer tolerate such a situation. Their leaders have exhausted all peaceful methods and went too far in being courteous to the big countries and the United Nations.

"We have no doubt that the Political Committee will decide on the resumption of war if the Jews persist in violating the truce. At any rate, the Arabs must know that the truce cannot continue for long. If it lasts for the proposed four weeks it will end in war just the same. The Arabs must therefore make preparations and mass their forces in readiness for the decisive battle which is sure to follow the truce".

The Sudanisation scheme.
News and comments.

It is interesting to note that the opposition press does not attack Britain in to-day's editorials for her intention to put the Sudanisation scheme into effect, but merely suggests that the present cabinet should resign and a stronger all-party cabinet be formed which may be able to contest the issue with Great Britain successfully.

Al Ahram writes: "If the Egyptian side finally decides not to take part in the Sudanisation scheme and if the British put the scheme into effect without Egypt's approval, what step or steps does the Egyptian Government intend to take? This is the question which we hope will be answered in the near future by the authorities".

Sawt Al Umma alleges that the Egyptian Cabinet is in a precarious position as the result of Britain's latest move in the Sudan and that it may have to resign. It also reports that Khashaba Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made up his mind to resign and does not intend to return to Cairo from Alexandria where he is staying at present until his Cabinet colleagues decide whether to accept the Sudanisation scheme or not. Khashaba Pasha was himself reported by the press a few days ago to be in favour of the scheme.

- 4 -

WEDNESDAY June 16th, 1948.

Al Kutla publishes an editorial in which it says: "This is hardly the time to concentrate on blaming the government and proving that we were right. We should be united at a time like this. The English pay no attention to Egypt except when she is united and represented by a strong national government which can speak for the people.

Al Ikhwan suggests that the Egyptian government should reply to the British move by issuing a constitution for the Sudan. It does not say, however, how can the Egyptian authorities put such a constitution into effect.

Al Misri the Wafdist daily, puts forward the same suggestion as Al Ikhwan's, and it, too, fails to explain how can Egypt introduce a new constitution into the Sudan.

The Arabic press gives prominence to a statement made by a British Foreign Office spokesman yesterday (June 15th) in which he said: "We shall now go ahead, and if the Egyptians want to take any cooperative part it will be for them to take the initiative". The spokesman expressed the view that the British government had been particularly patient and had done everything possible to cooperate with Egypt over the future of the Sudan.

Will the Arab countries
deport the Jews?

Under the above headline, Alkhor Sa'a, the pro-government weekly publishes a summary of a report drafted by the U.N. Secretariat in which it is stated that the Jewish residents of the Arab countries fear that they may be deported to the State of Israel if such a state is established.

Sawt Al Umma hits back at
Rose El Yussuf.

Sawt Al Umma, the Wafdist weekly devotes three columns to an editorial in which it attacks the proprietor-editor of Rose El Yussuf for publishing an article in his magazine in which he said that the murderer of Amin Osman is a hero and should not be persecuted (See yesterday's bulletin). Sawt Al Umma hits back at Rose El Yussuf by calling the proprietor and his mother names.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

WEDNESDAY Evening June 16th, 1948.
THURSDAY Morning June 17th, 1948.

WEDNESDAY Evening June 16th, 1948.

Palastine.

Al Molky explains why the Arabs
 refused to let Jerusalem become an open city.

Fawzy Al Molky Pasha, Transjordanian Foreign Minister, was asked by Al Balagh why the Arab League's Political Committee rejected Count Bernadotte's proposal to declare Jerusalem an open city. The Pasha replied: "Count Bernadotte sent the Political Committee a written note proposing making Jerusalem an open city. We sent him a reply rejecting the proposal because we had asked the Jews to make Jerusalem an open city to safeguard the holy shrines but they refused, and so we were forced to invade and capture Jerusalem in order to protect these shrines. The Count's proposal is therefore unjustifiable and contrary to the most important condition of the truce which says that each party is to hold every inch it captured".

Al Zaman comments on Egypt's
 note to Bernadotte.

Al Zaman publishes an editorial under the headline: "Zionists treachery" in which it comments on Egypt's note to Count Bernadotte concerning Egypt's intention to attack and capture the parts taken by the Jews from the Egyptians since the truce unless Egypt is given assurances that these parts will be returned to her. The paper says: "When the Security Council elected to interfere in the Palestinian question on the pretext of wishing to restore peace in Palestine, the Arabs agreed to the truce unwillingly so that their enemies may not be given the opportunity to portray them as stubborn people. The Arabs agreed to the truce while cursing the day on which the Security Council was created and given the power to impose hard conditions on the innocent Arabs. We know when we accepted the truce that we were dealing with criminal gangs which have no honour or de-

WEDNESDAY Evening June 16th, 1948.

cency and that they would not respect the truce. We were proved right. Nokrashi Pasha sent a note to Count Bernadotte informing him that the Jews attacked and annihilated the Egyptian garrison in some villages and kidnapped women and children, and that unless such violations were stopped, the Arab organized forces would be forced to retaliate. This is logical".-----

News and comments concerning King
Abdullah's visit to King Ibn Saud.

Al Balagh's correspondent in Amman reports that it was officially declared at the Transjordanian capital that King Abdullah will visit Riyadh on Friday June 18th where he will remain one week as the guest of King Ibn Saud.

Commenting on the news, Al Mokattam writes: "All the Arabs rejoice over the news that the great Arab Kings, Ibn Al Saud and Abdullah, have become good friends. We need not relate the history of the dispute between them, for our pleasure at their impending meeting is great and we prefer to forget the past. The meeting is undoubtedly a victory for Arabism. Unity is strength. There are 25 million Arabs in Asia and 50 millions in Africa. If they become united, they can yield great political influence"... The paper concludes the story by referring to the part played by His Egyptian Majesty in bettering the relations among the Arab monarchs and rulers.

Bernadotte's proposal for the solution
of the Palestinian problem.

Al Balagh alleges that Count Bernadotte is of the opinion that the only solution to the Palestinian problem lies in the establishment of a federal system of government in Palestine. It is interesting to note that Al Balagh refrains from commenting on the news or quoting Arab leaders' opinion on the subject.

"America gets ready".

Under the above heading, Al Mokattam publishes an editorial in which it informs its readers that the U.S. government has made military service for unmarried persons between the ages of 19 and 25 compulsory, and that it will launch in the near future a 65000 ton aircraft-carrier which will be

- 3 -

WEDNESDAY Evening June 16th, 1948.

the biggest warship in the world. It comments on the news by saying: "The effect of strength on the mentality of people and nations may be illustrated by America's past and present foreign policy. Until recently she favoured isolation but when she felt strong she began to put her finger in every political pie. She justifies this change in policy by saying that she wants to use her strength in establishing world peace. The American nation can hardly find anybody to believe her especially in Russia and her neighbours or in the Middle East where Palestine, the Zionists, and oil-wells are located."

Al Balagh advises the government what to do with respect to Britain's decision to pursue the Sudanisation scheme.

Al Balagh, the Wafdist daily, prints an article in which it blames the government for agreeing to discuss the Sudanisation project with the British government. Discussing such a project with the British is tantamount to the recognition of the 1899 Condominium, says the daily which goes on to advise the government, in all seriousness, to take the following steps:

- 1 - Declare the 1899 Condominium to be null and void.
 - 2 - Grant the Sudanese a constitution in the name of King Farouk, the king of Egypt and the Sudan.
 - 3 - Dismissing the Governor-General of the Sudan from office if he pursues any project without the approval of the Egyptian government. If the British take no notice of the Governor's dismissal and let him continue in office, then the least Egypt can do is to declare that it does not recognize the British Governor General of the Sudan.
-

THURSDAY June 17th, 1948.

The Sudanisation scheme. Al Kutla party issues a manifesto.

Al Kutla party met yesterday under the chairmanship of Makram Ebeid Pasha and issued a manifesto which bears exactly the same meaning as the article published by Al Balagh last night (See this Review, page 3). The manifesto, for instance, urges the government to dismiss the Governor-General of the Sudan and declare the 1899 Condominium to be null and void.

The party also passed certain resolutions concerning "Zionist challenge", but the censor killed the story and an empty space appears in Al Kutla newspaper where there should have been the text of the resolutions.

Al Misri comments on the Sudanisation scheme by saying that the Southern Sudan does not benefit by it and tends to separate the North of the Sudan from the South. It expresses pleasure at the Egyptian Cabinet's inclination to reject the scheme and advises the Egyptian government to modify the Egyptian Constitution so as to make it apply to Egypt as well as the Sudan.

Under the headline "We must not adopt a negative attitude towards the Sudan question", Al Ahram prints a short editorial in which it warns against the adoption of a negative attitude towards the Sudan question but admits that opinions may differ about the "positive" step which Egypt should take. One thing Egypt can do, however, says Al Ahram is to complain to the International Court of Justice.

Palestine. Al Ahram strikes a pessimistic note.

Al Ahram quotes Nokrashi Pasha as saying to its reporter that it is untrue that Count Bernadotte has proposed the establishment of a union in Palestine similar to the Swiss Union. Azzam Pasha said to Al Ahram: "The Arabs told Count Bernadotte quite frankly that they reject from now any solution to the Palestinian question which may be based on partition or the establishment of a Zionist state in Palestine". Al Ahram then goes on to say: "When Count Bernadotte returned to his hotel after his meeting with the members of the Arab League's sub-committee, he could not hide from his assistants the abyss in which the Palestinian question has fallen following his historical meeting with the Arab representatives earlier in the day."

- 5 -

THURSDAY June 17th, 1948.

Bernadotte came to one conclusion.

Count Bernadotte was asked by Al Ahram if he thought of a solution for the Palestinian problem. "I studied the former solutions and I came to one conclusion". He refused, however, to say what it was.

The same daily reports that the following gentlemen were named by the Arabs to advise the mediator: Abdel Monem Mustafa Bey (director of the political section at the Arab League), Abdel Rahman Al Gholany (director of the Arab Section at the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Ahmed Al Shokairy (Palestinian lawyer), and Henry Cattani (member of the Palestinian delegation to the United Nations).

"A defensive military treaty".

Under the above headline, Maitre Fikry Abaza Bey, the editor of Al Mussawar, writes in his magazine: "The armies of the seven members of the Arab League intervened in Palestine to save it from the wickedness of the Zionists and ambitious nations. These armies fought under one command during the past few weeks as the Arab leaders fought the diplomatic battles at the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Arabs therefore proved to the world in a practical manner that they can mass their political and armed forces in the face of trouble. The Arab League has passed a severe test successfully and its members should begin to think seriously of concluding a political-military alliance among themselves to replace the Arab League charter. It should be easy to conclude such an alliance. Each Arab country knows now everything about the military strength and financial resources of its Arab sisters, while the Arab monarchs, rulers, and princes understand each other perfectly".---

The Sudan question as related
to the Palestinian question.
(See also Review of June 10th, page 4).

Al Mussawar writes: "Many people are worried in case the Egyptian government definitely rejects the Sudanisation scheme, for its rejection may affect Britain's attitude towards the Palestine question".

The same weekly suggests that the victories scored by the Egyptian army have served to convince the British that there is no need for the establishment of the Joint Defence Board which was proposed by Mr Bevin in the Bevin-Sidky treaty negotiations.

- 6 -

THURSDAY June 17th, 1948.

Emir Abdel Kerim and the Haidara-
bad question.

Al Ahram publishes the following interesting story:
"Emir Abdel Kerim, the Riff leader, made a statement to
the Islamic Newsagency of Pakistan about Haidarabad in which
he said: "We absolutely refuse to let a foreign country
interfere in the affairs of the Haidarabad Kingdom. Haidara-
bad is an independent sovereign state, and the aggression
of the Indian government angers all the Arabs".

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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

SATURDAY June 19th, 1948.

Cabinet crisis.

Akhbar El Yom, the important pro-government weekly, reports that Liberal Constitutional Abdel Meguid Ibrahim Saloh Pasha, Minister of Public Works, is quitting the Cabinet for health reasons. It also says: "It is no longer a secret that Ahmed Khashaba Pasha has intimated his wish to resign his ministerial post. His Excellency drafted a statement in which he said that he insisted on his viewpoint concerning Sudanisation". The weekly then goes on to say that the majority of the ministers supported Nokrashi Pasha's viewpoint that the Sudanisation scheme was unacceptable, and that serious efforts are being made to persuade Khashaba not to leave the Cabinet. The Foreign Minister arrived in Cairo from Alexandria yesterday and called on chief of the Royal Cabinet Abdel Hady Pasha.

Khashaba Pasha approves the scheme, initials it.

Akhbar El Yom writes: "It is interesting to learn that Khashaba Pasha put his signature to the Sudanisation scheme without first submitting it to the Council of Ministers and without obtaining permission from the Cabinet to do so. The Cabinet therefore considered Khashaba Pasha's signature as an expression of the Pasha's own viewpoint and should not therefore be binding to the Cabinet".

The Sudanisation scheme becomes effective to-day.

The Arabic press reports that H.E. Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, is promulgating the new Sudan ordinance to-day. Under the headline "What are we going to do?", Al Misri the Wafdist daily urges the Egyptian government to warn the Governor-General against holding the elections

- 2 -

SATURDAY June 19th, 1948.

for the Legislative Assembly and appointing an Executive Council. If the Governor-General does not heed this warning, then the Egyptian government should take positive steps to safeguard the rights of the Nile Valley. Like its Arabic contemporaries, Al Misri believes in generalities. It urges the government to take positive steps and goes so far as to state that the suggested steps are "varied and numerous", but it avoids putting forward definite suggestions.

Will Egypt complain to the International Court of justice?

Al Misri gives special prominence to an article published by the Manchester Guardian in which it is reported that Egypt may take the Sudan complaint to the International Court of Justice. "England does not welcome such a step for she would rather settle her differences with Egypt amicably, but should Egypt chose to complain to the International Court, then England has nothing to worry about for her actions in the Sudan are legal", says the English daily.

Al Kutla wants a national front.

Al Kutla says: "Egypt should reject the Sudanisation scheme and ask Britain to clear out of Egypt and the Sudan. If she agrees, so much the better. If she refuses then we must defend our rights with our blood. But we must also be united in our struggle and form a national front".-----

Saadist Deputy says Egypt and the Arabs need Britain.

Dr Murad Sami, Saadist Deputy, writes an article for Akhbar El Yom which the paper publishes in the space allotted to the main editorial of the day, in which he urgently recommends the Egyptians to conclude an alliance with the British. Under the headline: "This is the proper time", the writer says: "Egypt and all the Arab countries are in need of the help of a powerful ally. The war in Palestine proved this fact. Our religion and traditions prevent us from allying ourselves to Russia. It is impossible to be allied with a country like the U.S.A. whose disgusting attitude towards the Palestinian question has earned her the hot displeasure of the Arab countries. The most suitable ally is Britain. If only the British would keep their promises and at the same time trust us! They say that they are working for the welfare of the Sudan. We also say the same thing, and there is therefore no need for the two parties to quarrel over the Sudan question. We can and must reach an immediate agreement with Great Britain

- 3 -

SATURDAY June 19th, 1948.

about all outstanding questions. But this does not mean that we should accept the lame Sudanisation scheme proposed by them. We cannot accept honorary posts in the Sudan and at the same time be held responsible for the mistakes of the administration. If the British agree to the appointment of Egyptians as Ministers of Education and Public Works, Egypt would be satisfied. Britain and Egypt should realise that we have many interests in common and that this is the proper time to settle their differences".---

Palestine.

News concerning Bernadotte's activities.

Al Misri reports that the Egyptian Council of Ministers will meet on June 20th to discuss the recommendations of the Arab League's Political Committee and Count Bernadotte's proposals. Lebanese P.M. Riad Al Solh Bey made the following statement to Al Misri: "The Count asked me if it was possible for the Arabs and Jews to live peacefully in a united country. In reply to his question I gave him Lebanon as an example. I told him that the population of Lebanon was composed of two bodies, each body embracing a different religion from the other. The two were opposed to each other for many decades. Each party wanted to form a state of its own or join another state. Finally the Lebanese realised that it would be in their own interest to form one united country and live happily together. I head the Lebanese Cabinet although I belong to the minority section of the population. This should prove that the Jews could live happily with the Arabs if they would only abandon the idea of establishing a Zionist state".

Riad Al Solh also made a statement to Reuter before he left for Beirut in which he said that the Arabs would not agree to the extension of the 4-week truce.

One of the members of Count Bernadotte's team (unnamed) made the following statement to Al Misri: "If the Count fails to find a solution acceptable to both Arabs and Jews he will recommend to the United Nations to put Palestine under International Trusteeship for six months during which it is hoped to reach a reasonable solution to the problem".

It is interesting to note that Akhbar El Yom publishes a story alleged to have been written by its New York correspondent in which he makes exactly the same prophecy as the one made by Count Bernadotte's assistant to Al Misri.

- 4 -

SATURDAY June 19th, 1948.

Akhbar El Yom reports that Count Bernadotte will submit next week a proposal to the Arab countries for the solution of the Palestinian problem. The Arab League's Political Committee is expected to meet on June 26th or 27th to draft a reply to the Mediator's expected proposal. The Arab countries informed the Count that they would never agree to the partition of Palestine, or the establishment of a Jewish state, or unrestricted Jewish immigration.

Miscellaneous reports by Akhbar El Yom.

Akhbar El Yom reports:

Prince Said Tousoun who renounced his title as well as his wife's and son's last year in protest against His Majesty's order to strike the name of Nabila Tousoun, the Prince's sister who was reported to be contemplating marriage with an American, off the Royal list, has changed his mind and sent letters to the Prime Minister and the Chief of the Royal Cabinet informing them that he wished to be recognized again as Prince and member of the Egyptian Royal family.

The members of Mohamed Ali Club protested against the Egyptian government's decision to make the trans travel through Sharia Bustan (where the club is located) instead of Midan Ismailia. The government rejected the protest.

Ahmed Murtada Al Haraghy, Director of Public Security, will be appointed Under-Secretary for Interior and may be replaced by Saber Tantawi Bey.

The British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, may be appointed to another post for health reasons.

Publicity for Egypt in South American Republics.

Al Misri writes: "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the Egyptian Legation at Madrid requesting it to arrange with some Spanish firms the execution of a certain project which was drawn up by the Ministry for publicizing Egypt in the Latin Republics of South America. The scheme aims at making public opinion in these Republics which constitute a regional organisation similar to the Arab League support Egypt's viewpoints at international meetings.

- 5 -

SATURDAY June 19th, 1948.

The scheme also aims at explaining Egypt's viewpoint concerning the following questions:

- 1 - The Sudan.
- 2 - Palestine
- 3 - Libya.

"It is not yet known how much the scheme will cost, but the necessary money will be drawn from the "Unforeseen Expenses" allotment which amounts to LE 261,670".

The meeting between Kings Abdullah
and Ibn Saoud.

Akhbar El Yom writes: "During the Political Committee's meeting at Riyadh, the Saudi representative Fouad Hamza Bey had a long talk with King Abdullah during which the latter remarked that it was necessary at present for the Hashimites and Saudis to sink their differences and cooperate together. When King Ibn Saoud heard of this remark he sent a friendly letter to King Abdullah who was greatly touched by this friendliness. His Transjordanian Majesty said that such a letter could only be answered by a personal visit. When King Ibn Saoud heard of King Abdullah's suggestion he sent him a letter inviting him to Riad".

Commercial news.

Al Misri reports that Under-Secretary for Commerce Al Amry Bey who went to Switzerland a week ago to negotiate a commercial agreement with the Swiss, is meeting with some difficulties. The Swiss, says Al Misri, do not wish to buy Egyptian cotton because its price is too high, and do not wish to export to Egypt the forty million francs-machinery they promised to give her for the Asswan dam scheme, unless Egypt paid for the machinery in cash.

The same daily reports that the Italian trade delegation which should have arrived in Egypt a few days ago to conclude an agreement with the Egyptian government, is not expected to arrive before September because the Italian Minister of Commerce is ill and also has to negotiate a trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

LES ETATS-UNIS VOUDRAIENT ACQUERIR DES ACTIONS DE LA COMPAGNIE DU CANAL DE SUEZ

Journal d'Egypte 26/1/54

L'AIA mande de Londres que ni le bureau londonien de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez ni l'Ambassade Américaine n'ont voulu commenter ce matin la nouvelle de New-York selon laquelle les Etats-Unis procédaient à des négociations pour obtenir des parts substantielles dans la Compagnie.

Les nouvelles de New-York font suite à l'action récente de M. Pinkney Tuck qui, après avoir démissionné de son poste d'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis au Caire, s'est joint au conseil d'administration de la Compagnie.

L'acquisition de tout intérêt considérable dans le Canal, par les Etats-Unis, aura une relation importante avec la politique américaine dans le Moyen-Orient.

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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

TUESDAY June 22nd, 1948.

Arabic Press hails King Abdullah's visit.

King Abdullah's visit to King Farouk is hailed by every Arabic newspaper in the country. The news is splashed on the front page and the illustrious Hashimite King is referred to in most affectionate terms.

"His Majesty King Abdullah honours Egyptian soil to-day" says Al Misri's (Wafdist) headline which is printed in red letters and covers the entire width of the front page. The daily then goes on to say: "It was one of Allah's blessings for the Arabs that they became united after being separated for some time. Unity gave the Arabs strength to face greedy nations which have designs on the wealth and strategic position of the Middle East. To-day King Abdullah of Transjordan honours Egypt's soil. No doubt his visit has special significance seeing that it is taking place soon after the defeat of Zionism and the capture of the Holy City. We congratulate both Their Majesties on this visit which we hope will bring the Arabs every happiness and prosperity".--

Al Misri also publishes an article inside a box in which it says that not only is His Transjordanian Majesty a great soldier but also a noted man of letters.

Al Assas also welcomes King Abdullah and says that Palestine is the main subject which will be discussed by the two kings.

The Sudan Ordinance.

Rose El Yussuf attacks Sudanese, says:
"There is nothing we can do".

Under the headline: "What can we do?", Rose El Yussuf, the pro-government weekly, writes: "What can we do

- 2 -

TUESDAY June 22nd, 1948.

about British high-handedness in the Sudan? We cannot, unfortunately, do anything. We can do no more than address a note to the British government or go to the Security Council to tell its members our story of woe and return without results. This is all we can do. There is no sense in deceiving ourselves. But the Sudanese can do much if they chose. They are the first line of defence, and if the men in the first line sleep, the battle is lost. Unfortunately, the Sudanese are asleep".----- The paper then goes on to attack Al Azhary, head of the so-called Sudanese Delegation in Cairo, for remaining in Cairo for the past few years and enjoying himself. "His place is in the Sudan, where he should conduct the struggle against the British" says Rose El Yussuf.

Al Assas says Britain hoped Egypt would refuse to discuss Sudan reform.

Al Assas, Nokrashi Pasha's mouthpiece, writes: The Sudanisation scheme is a clever British trick calculated to embarrass Egypt. Britain hoped Egypt would refuse to discuss the scheme so that she (Britain) would be in a position to persuade the Sudanese that the Egyptians refuse to grant them even self-government, and to point out to the United Nations that Egypt is an imperialistic nation which wants to exploit the Sudan. But Nokrashi Pasha understood what the British were up to and agreed to enter into discussions with them about the Sudanisation project. When the British therefore submitted the project to the Egyptian government, the latter said "Ahlan Wasahlan" (Welcome) but your project is a farce and does not satisfy the aspirations of the Sudanese".-----

Makram Pasha's proposal.

Deputy Makram Ebeid Pasha, leader of the Kutla party, proposed to the Chamber of Deputies that the article in the constitution concerning the King's title should be changed so that His Majesty's title should read "King of Egypt and the Sudan". The proposal was sent to the Chamber's Constitutional Committee for comment, and according to newspaper reports the Committee ruled that the Pasha's proposal was constitutional but added that the Cabinet had pointed out to the Committee that the proposed change in the King's title might affect Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Guesses.

The Arabic newspapers make several guesses concerning the action which the Egyptian government might take in reply to the British reform scheme in the Sudan. Al Ikhwani thinks

- 3 -

TUESDAY June 22nd, 1948.

that the Egyptian government will complain either to the Security Council or the International Court of justice.

Al Ahram says that the Egyptian government will send a note to Britain protesting against the promulgation of the Sudan Executive Council and Legislative Assembly Ordinance, and saying that this action is illegal. The Egyptian government may issue a white paper concerning the discussions which took place between Sir Ronald Campbell and Khashaba Pasha, adds Al Ahram.

Al Kutla says that the government may, after consulting the Sudanese, issue a "Constitution" for the Sudan and then ask the Sudanese to compare the British Reform scheme with this "constitution".

Palestine.

Rose El Yussuf publishes several cartoons in this week's issue expressing disapproval of the truce. The weekly says that Count Bernadotte made the following proposals to the Arabs last week:

- 1 - The abandonment of the partition plan and the idea of establishing a Jewish state.
- 2 - The establishment of a united Palestinian state in which the Arabs and Jews enjoy the same rights. Any person who succeeded in entering Palestine before May 15th is considered Palestinian.
- 3 - Jewish immigration may continue provided the number of Jews in Palestine does not exceed the number of Arabs.
- 4 - The Jews may be given some kind of self-government in the parts where they constitute a majority.
- 5 - Palestine is to be put under U.N. trusteeship for 20 years.

The Arabs submitted the following counter-proposals to Bernadotte, says the weekly:

- 1 - The establishment of a united Arab state in Palestine in which the Jews may enjoy the rights granted to minorities in other nations.
- 2 - Jewish immigration should cease completely.
- 3 - No U.N. trusteeship. If a trusteeship is necessary then an Arab country should be the trustee.

- 4 -

TUESDAY June 22nd, 1948.

Rose El Yussuf also reports that the government of the Union of South Africa sent an official note to the Arab countries informing them that it would be willing to allow recruiting offices to open in the Union where Arabs, Moslems, or South Africans of Arab origin may recruit for military service in Palestine. The Arab countries are not anxious to accept this offer because they fear that the Jews of South Africa who have some influence in the Union may persuade their government to open similar offices for recruiting Jews.

Fouad Serag Eldine Pasha becomes
Secretary General of the Wafd party.

The newspapers report that Fouad Serag Eldine Pasha, well-known member of the Wafdist Executive, has been elected Secretary General of the party in the place of Abdel Salaam Fahmy Goma' Pasha who retired from the Secretaryship but not from party membership. There are no editorial comments, but the news is given special prominence and the story is treated by the press as second most important story of the day, the top story being the visit of King Abdullah to Egypt.

The Libyan question and the report
of the Investigation Committee.

Under the above headline, Al Ahram writes: "The International Investigation Commission in Libya has finished its task and will submit its report to the Deputy Foreign Ministers next week. Meetings and discussions took place during the past few days at the Egyptian Council of Ministers for the purpose of smoothing difficulties and making peace among the leaders of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania. In this connection it may be stated that the Egyptian Red Cross has finished purchasing the food which the Egyptian, Iraqi, and Saudi governments decided to send to Libya to relieve the famine-stricken population in Libya".

Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Under the above headline, Al Misri writes: "A British member of Parliament objected to the appointment of Mr Pinkney Tuck, former U.S. Ambassador in Egypt, to the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company. He said

- 5 -

TUESDAY June 22nd, 1948.

that this appointment was tantamount to a recognition of America's influence in the Middle East.

"It is strange that Egypt should be content with the part of spectator in this open competition over gaining influence in the Suez Canal Company. Special circumstances forced Egypt on November 25th, 1875 to sell 176,602 shares of the Suez Canal Company for 4 million pounds. But circumstances have changed and nobody now can deny Egypt the right to participate actively in the administration of the Company so that when Egypt gains control of the Company, as she will after a few years, work will go on smoothly inside the company".

Question asked at the Senate about
Palestinian refugees.

Al Nida' reports that Senator Ahmed Hamza (Wafdist) asked the government at last night's debate in the Senate what the number of the Palestinian refugees in Egypt was. The government replied that there were 9192 refugees, and of this number there were 1630 men who were fit for military service. They were being trained at present at special camps. Senator Hamza commented on the government's reply by saying that many of the Palestinian refugees frequented cabarets in Cairo while the soldiers of the Arab countries were fighting and dying to save Palestine from Zionism.

Fikry Abaza resigns Presidentship
of the Press Syndicate.

Al Nida' reports that Fikry Abaza Bey has resigned the Presidentship of the Press Syndicate following the criticism levelled against him by members of the Syndicate as the result of the embezzlement of the Syndicate's funds. It is not clear from the way Al Nida' reports the story whether it means to say that the famous journalist is himself guilty of embezzlement or that he resigned because he was merely accused of slackness in controlling the Syndicate's employees.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

WEDNESDAY June 23rd, 1948.

King Abdullah's visit to Egypt.

King Abdullah's visit to Egypt is undoubtedly the top story of the day. Several columns which cover a whole page are devoted to the story by every Arabic newspaper published to-day. There is very little comment, however, and none of the papers hazard a guess on the object of the visit. Al Ahram reports that His Transjordanian Majesty had a long private talk with Korim Thabot Bey, the Press Counsellor to His Majesty King Farouk. King Abdullah also saw Emir Abdel Korim of Al Maghreb and promised him that the Arab countries would take active interest in the problem of North Africa as soon as the Palestinian question was settled.

Commenting on the visit, Al Ahram points out that some foreign correspondents have expressed the view that King Abdullah was visiting Egypt and Saudi Arabia in order to find a solution for the Palestinian problem. "His Majesty knows only one solution to the problem and that is the complete independence of Palestine and the preservation of its Arabism", says the paper. "No doubt His Transjordanian Majesty will discuss with His Egyptian Majesty the Palestinian question from the military and economic point of view with a view to introducing reform and organizing the country's administration and finance".

Jew fights Jew.
Al Misri comments on the Haganah-Irgun battle at Tel Aviv.

The Arabic newspapers, with the exception of Al Misri, do not comment on the interesting news that a battle took place on the beachfront of Tel Aviv between the Haganah and Irgun. This may be due, however, to the news reaching the Arabic papers too late for comment.

WEDNESDAY June 23rd, 1948.

Al Misri which seldom misses a good story says: "Readers will have noted the news that the Irgun and the Haganah battled yesterday on the beachfront of Tel Aviv when the former tried to unload munitions from the illegal ship Alta Dena. It is clear from this story that Jewish arms arrived in Palestinian territory notwithstanding the existence of the truce. This proves firstly that land and sea supervision in Palestine is non-existent and that the Jews can smuggle arms into the country with success, and secondly that the countries which drafted the conditions of the truce which contained an article banning the receipt of arms by either party from abroad, are themselves guilty of sending arms to the Zionists before the expiry of the truce. This shows that the Arabs alone respect the truce while others do not. The incident is concrete proof that the Jews are violating the truce. What will Arab reaction be?"

Moslem helps Moslem.

It is interesting to note that the Arabic press gives prominence to the following stories:

Eritreans help Palestine.

Asmara June 22 (A.N.A) - Sheikh Ibrahim el-Mekhtar, Mufti of Eritrea, at a meeting for the defence of Palestine, declared: "It is the religious duty of all Moslems in the world to cooperate to save Palestine - the heart of Arabism - and we shall give all possible help to our Palestine Arab brothers".

An initial collection of £ 10,000 was made towards a special fund which is being increased daily. Committees have been formed throughout the country to collect subscriptions. Special prayers are being recited in mosques.

More Pakistan help for Palestine.

Karachi June 22 (A.N.A) - A North-West Frontier Province Palestine Aid Committee has been formed to collect funds for Palestine. The Frontier Prime Minister, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan has sent a cheque for 15,500 rupees to Mohamed Ali Jinnah for the Palestine cause.

Large sums were also collected during Karachi's Palestine Week, which ended with a meeting presided over by the Turkish Ambassador. The Afghan Ambassador presented 1,000 rupees.

A medical mission is shortly to leave Karachi for Palestine.

WEDNESDAY June 23rd, 1948.

No Arab acceptance of truce prolongation
- Azzam Pasha.

Beirut June 22 (A.N.A.) - Abdulrahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, today had a long interview with Riad ol-Solh Bey, Lebanese Prime Minister, and Ahmed ol-Rawy Pasha, Iraqi Foreign Minister.

After this meeting Azzam Pasha told pressmen that the Arabs are not prepared to accept a prolongation of the present truce but that they were prepared to resume fighting if Count Bernadotte announced that his mission had failed.

He added that the next meeting of the Arab League Political Committee would take place within a fortnight.

The new Secretary General of the
Wafd party.

The Wafdist newspapers express pleasure at the appointment of Fouad Serag Eldine Pasha as Secretary General of the Wafd party. Akher Sa'a, the pro-government weekly, remarks that Serag Eldine is now the natural successor to Nahas Pasha and that his new appointment shows that the capitalists among the Wafd supporters are stronger than the leftists. The weekly also points out that the members of Serag Eldine's family have always been "Palace men" and that his father was Vice President of Sidky Pasha's old party called Al Shaab. Special prominence is given by the papers to the news that the Wafd's secretary paid a visit yesterday to P.M. Mokhrashi Pasha.

Eighteen Egyptians will work
for the U.N. Secretariat.

Al Ahram reports that seven more Egyptians will be employed by the U.N. Secretariat during the fiscal year 1948-1949. There are already 11 persons of Egyptian nationality working for U.N.O. Seven of these are Jews says Al Ahram which urges the government to approach the U.N. Secretariat on the question of replacing these seven Egyptian Jews with non-Jews.

"The ladies of the American Embassy
volunteer to minister to the Egyptian wounded.

Under the above headline, Akher Sa'a writes:
"I have volunteered to join the Red Crescent in order
Approved For Release 2007/03/08 : CIA-RDP83-00415R001100020015-0

WEDNESDAY June 23rd, 1948.

to minister to the Egyptian forces because I am convinced that the society serves a good cause. Had it not been for this conviction, I and other American ladies would not have volunteered".... This is what Mrs McNown, the wife of Colonel McNown, the Military and Air Attaché at the American Embassy in Cairo said when she was speaking to our reporter at the veranda of her beautiful home which looks over the Nile.

"I wish I can do more in this respect, for I do not feel that I did anything outstanding till now", Mrs McNown went on to say.

Akher Sa'a then says: "Mrs McNown is one of four American ladies who volunteered a few days ago for service in military hospitals with the Egyptian Red Crescent. They are: Mrs Patterson, the wife of the Chargé d'Affaires, Mrs Kramers, the wife of the Assistant Military Attaché, Mrs Wyman, the wife of the Assistant Air Attaché, (those are the words of Akher Sa'a but Colonel Wyman is the Assistant Military Attaché), and Mrs McNown.

Akher Sa'a asked Mrs McNown her opinion about Egyptian women and their movement to gain political equality with men. The American lady replied that the most striking qualities in Egyptian women were their good-heartedness and femininity and that while she thought that a woman's place was at home, she saw no objection to giving women a chance in the working field.

France attacked by Al Ikhwan.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun, mouthpiece of the Moslem Brotherhood Society, publishes an editorial under the headline: "France the Jewish" in which it points out that France is shutting her eyes to the smuggling of arms from North Africa by Jews to Palestine. "But the French were quick to note a speech made by Al Sayed Al Sadok Bousseesy, a Tunisian Moslem Leader, in which he defended the Arabism of Palestine. The gentleman was arrested and will be tried on Friday June 25th by French judges who are probably Jews". The French chose Friday on purpose so that Bousseesy will be unable to say his prayers, says the paper which concludes the story by saying: "We are glad that these happenings are taking place in North Africa for they will hasten Arab revolution".

Between Egypt and Bulgaria.

Al Ahram reports that the new Bulgarian Minister in Egypt made a statement to its reporter in which he said that he was the leader of the Farmers party in Bulgaria and that

- 5 -

WEDNESDAY June 23rd, 1948.

he hoped to purchase from the Egyptian government in the near future big quantities of long-staple cotton.

Noted Moslems visit Azhar Rector.

Al Ahram reports that the Rector of Al Azhar received yesterday at his offices the President of Afghanistan's Senate as well as Pakistan's Ambassador in Egypt. The gentlemen talked about Islamic affairs.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

THURSDAY June 24 th, 1948.

King Abdullah's visit to Egypt News and comments.

The Arabic newspapers continue to show keen interest in the visit of His Gracious Majesty King Abdullah of Trans-jordan. Four, five, six and in some papers seven columns are devoted to the story, and special prominence is given to the welcome extended to this Hashimite monarch.

Al Ahram reports that Haj Amin Al Husseini, the Mufti of Palestine, called at Zafarano Palace to pay his respect to King Abdullah, and that he was received in audience by the King. Allouba Pasha and Lamoun Pasha (prominent Egyptians who are keen on Arab affairs) attended the meeting. Abdullah also received in audience Christian ecclesiastics who called on him to thank him for repairing, at his own expense, the holy shrines in Palestine which were damaged during the recent battles.

His Majesty was informed by his visitors that America had decided to send a diplomatic representative to Tel-Aviv, says Al Ahram. His Majesty commented on the news by saying that America's action was a flagrant violation of the truce and that America meant by doing this to impress on the Mediator that she intended to support the establishment of a Zionist state in Palestine no matter what.

Al Ahram also quotes the Paris daily Le Monde as saying that the political and geographical aspects of the Palestinian question will be the main objects of discussion between King Abdullah and Kings Farouk and Ibn Saud.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun reports that Sheikh Hassan Al Banna, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood society, called on King Abdullah at Zafarano Palace with some members of the Society to pay their respect. King Abdullah spoke to them

- 3 -

THURSDAY June 24th, 1948.

"Peterborough" recalls that the British Assistant Postmaster-General, when asked in the Commons about the special stamp issue to commemorate Princess Elizabeth's wedding, said it took approximately nine months to design and print and circulate a new stamp.

U.S. and Israel exchange envoys.

Al Ahram gives some prominence to the story concerning Mr Truman's declaration that the U.S. government decided to exchange envoys with the state of Israel. According to a Ruter dispatch, James Gover Macdonald will be America's special representative. It is interesting to note that Al Ahram is the only newspaper which prints the story, but this may be due to the censor ordering other newspapers to kill the story.

Al Siyassa comments on the Haganah-Irgun battle.

Under the headline: "Zionist quarrels in Palestine. Final judgment in favour of the Arabs", Al Siyassa writes: The disagreement among the Arab gangs has developed into civil war which showed that the Haganah was not stronger than the Irgun and that the latter could in few hours liquidate the so called government of Israel which was recognized by Truman and the U.S.A. government. We are really sorry for Mr Truman's government and feel embarrassed about its own embarrassment. It is indeed funny that this battle between the Irgun and Haganah should take place at the same time as Truman's intention to send representatives to the mythical state of Israel. To whom will the American envoy present his letters of credentials? To Haganah or Irgun, or Stern? May be the Presidential elections at the U.S.A. will induce Mr Truman to send three Ambassadors to the Jewish state, one to each of the Jewish gang".-----

Dr Bayard Dodge honoured by the Arab countries.

Al Ahram reports that a party was held in honour of Dr Bayard Dodge, President of the American University of Beirut, on the occasion of his retirement after 25 years service from his University post. The party which was held at the A.U.B. was attended by Shoikh Bishara Al Khoury, President of the Lebanese Republic, Riad Al Solh Bey,

- 2 -

THURSDAY June 24th, 1948.

about the society's hostile attitude towards the late king of Yemen and his family. Al Banna defended himself and his followers and "the King finally expressed his appreciation of Al Ikhwan's policy", alleges the paper.

Royal visits of some significance.

Under the above headline, Al Hussawar writes: "The Arabs are awaiting with excitement the results of King Abdullah's visits to King Farouk and King Ibn Al Saud which are closely linked with Regent Abdulilah's visit to King Farouk which took place two weeks ago. The first result will be the strengthening of the unity of the Arab countries. The second will be the agreement on the future of Palestine. When we say 'the future of Palestine' we mean the future of the Jewish residents in Palestine seeing that the future of Approved For Release 2007/03/08 : CIA-RDP83-00415R001100020015-0 discite. The third will be the military cooperation among the Arab armies".

THURSDAY June 24th, 1948.

Lobanoso P.M., and other notables. The President of the Republic conferred on the American gentleman the Cedar Order and he in turn received from the University graduates a large picture of Mr Dodge to hang at the Presidential Palace.

Awad Al Bahrawy Bey, Egypt's Minister at Beirut, made a speech in which he said that H.M. King Farouk was pleased to confer the Ismail decoration (Commandor class) on Dr Dodge, as a reward for his fair-mindedness, support of the Arab cause, and the part played by him and his university in educating Arab youth.

The Sudanisation scheme.

Al Ahram reports that the Egyptian government has already drafted a reply to Britain's move concerning the promulgation of the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly Ordinance in the Sudan, and that in its reply the Egyptian government informs the British government that the Sudan Governor-General has no right to pursue a scheme without the approval of both governments. "The reply is not a protest", explains Al Ahram.

Al Mussawar says that some members of the Cabinet were in favour of the Egyptian government sending the British government a sharp note of protest, but Khashaba Pasha insisted that Egypt's reply should be mild in order to keep the door open for future discussions.

Truce violation.

Al Kutla writes: "We learned from a reliable source that the Arab circles in America had sent an important report to the Arab governments in which they said that the Jews of America buy military planes, dismantle their guns, and send the planes to their Jewish agents in France where guns are mounted again and the planes are then flown to Tel-Aviv".--

Jewish property sequestered.

The military Governor issued an order sequestering the money and property of the following Jewish persons and firms:

- 5 -

THURSDAY Juno 24th, 1948.

- 1 - Chomla and Company (the well-known shop at Sharia Fouad Al Awal).
 - 2 - The Butagaz Company.
 - 3 - Mr Weizmann, Director of the Butagaz Company.
 - 4 - Boris Kohanof, owner of a brick factory at Old Cairo.
 - 5 - Ibrahim Reuben Bosrawy, Commission Agent at Port-Said.
 - 6 - Ibrahim Baroukh, a merchant of Alexandria.
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DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

THURSDAY Evening June 24th, 1948.
FRIDAY Morning June 25th, 1948.

THURSDAY Evening June 24th, 1948.

Al Zaman comments on the exchange of diplomatic missions between the U.S.A. and Israel "A new American Farce", says the paper.

Under the headline: "A new American farce. Let us see what Bernadotte is going to do", Al Zaman the important evening daily writes: "It is reported that President Truman has announced the appointment of Mr James Grover McDonald as American Ambassador to the mythical government of Israel which in turn will appoint a representative in Washington. While America's hostility towards the Arabs and her support for Zionism are natural things and should no longer surprise anybody, we cannot help but express surprise at this new American farce. We thought that the American President had learned a lesson and abandoned the rash policy which spoiled the reputation of his country and made the U.S.A. the laughing stock of the world. America has adopted partition and induced the United Nations by devious means to approve it. Then it abandoned it and opposed Russia when the latter wanted to carry it out. Then she very rashly recognized the mythical state of Israel thereby ignoring the first principles of International law.

"America thought perhaps that she was helping that monstrosity of a child called the State of Israel by recognizing it and that she would make the Arabs scared. But the Arabs invaded Palestine to teach the Jewish adventurers a lesson and restore peace and order to the Holy Land".-- The daily then goes on to say that the U.S.A. tried without success to obtain permission from the Security Council to intervene militarily in the Palestine battle. "The Arabs do not care a button about this new threat", continues Al Zaman. "But they consider the appointment of an American diplomatic representative at Tel-Aviv to be a flagrant violation of the truce seeing that one of the conditions of the truce states that neither the Arabs nor the Jews should consolidate

- 2 -

THURSDAY Evening June 24th, 1948.

their positions during the truce. No doubt America's action must be considered, at least from the moral point of view, to be in favour of the Jews and it is the duty of the United Nations to intervene and stop America from sending an envoy to Israel.

"There is another point of paramount importance which is closely connected with this latest American outrage, namely the question of American observers. The appointment of an American diplomatic representative at Tel Aviv makes the Arabs rightly suspicious of the American observers. We are waiting to see Bernadotte's reaction to this violation of the truce. If he takes no action, then the Arabs would be free to act and disregard the truce".----

Palestine.
Statements by Arab leaders given
publicity by the Arabic press.

The Arabic press gives publicity to the following stories: Azzam Pasha declared today that any further Jewish violations of the cease-fire will be met by force. He added that the Arabs are determined to fight and will not give up until Palestine is purged of all traces of Zionism.

Riad El-Solh Bey, commenting on this statement, added: "Azzam Pasha's words express the determination of all the Arab countries. The Jews will not be allowed to have a state in the Holy Land, whatever sacrifice it may cost us".

- 3 -

FRIDAY June 25th, 1948.

Egyptian Censor kills Republican
Platform story.

The Arabic newspapers do not publish or comment on the Republican Platform story which was released yesterday by the Cairo U.S.I.S. It is therefore safe to assume that the Censor killed the story. In this connection it is interesting to note that President Truman's announcement concerning the exchange of missions between the U.S.A. and the provisional government of Israel was published by Al Ahran only and commented on by Al Zaman (See page 1 of this review). This means that out of more than twenty Egyptian dailies and weeklies, only two newspapers were permitted by the Censor to refer to Mr. Truman's latest move.

Approved For Release 2007/03/08 : CIA-RDP83-00415R001100020015-0

- 5 -

FRIDAY June 25th, 1948.

Comment by Al Sawadi on Offer of
Embassy ladies to assist Egyptian troops.

In contrast to the articles yesterday in Al Khor Sa'a pro-government weekly, and Al Misri, Wafdist daily, which reported objectively and under favorable headlines concerning the offer of ladies of the American Embassy who volunteered for work in the Red Crescent Society, Al Sawadi, a pro-government weekly of small circulation which is reported to have changed its political color several times recently, takes an unfavorable attitude towards the proffered assistance by the ladies in article published today. The weekly also uses the subject as a vehicle to attack the American Embassy and, through it, the American Government whom it alleges is responsible for permitting airplanes to be sent to the Palestine volunteers every week and officers to volunteer to fight alongside the Zionists.
